

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLIV] No 41 -E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA

NAPANEE.

Rennie Block,
Madill Bros.

NAPANEE.

Ready-to-Wear Department.

This Department continues to be a very important factor with us, especially at this particular season. In regard to our stocks of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Coats and Ulsters. We claim to have this season, one of the most complete stocks of Ready-to-wear Garments ever shown here. We are now showing only the newest and latest creations in regard to style, Canadian made garments made from the latest New York Cuts. An early selection will no doubt avoid many disappointments later on, as the styles are of the newest and many are of our own exclusive designs.

Ladies' $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$ Length Coats.

The newest and latest styles for fall 1905. We are now showing Coats most suited for every figure. For style fit and finish they are perfect, in black, heaver, kersey and chevots, also an array of Tweed effects with and without collar, full length and waist pleats with strap, braid and button trimming, and the range of prices are from \$6.50 to 20.00 each.

Ladies' & Misses' Skirts.

The styles, colors, fit and finish are perfect. With any array such as we are showing the most particular can make a selection.

Misses' and Children's Coats and Ulsters.

This season places us far in advance of any preceding season in regard to quantity, quality, style and finish. The dainty garments for little ones, and the stylish garments for misses are excellent, in heaver kersey, and tweed effects, made with fancy piping, with and without small capes, in colors of blue, fawn, grey and tweed effects, all sizes and prices.

Ladies' Waists.

The styles are all of newness and the colors are very appropriate in Flannelette, Flannel Satana, Voiles and Silk. All sizes now in stock.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's Under-wear Department

This interesting section is now at your disposal. In regard to quality, quantity and prices, handling extensively the Famous WATSON MAKE, we strongly recommend

NEWBURGH

The heavy frost of last week was a gentle reminder of the coming of autumn.

Next Sunday is rally Sunday in connection with the Sunday schools of the Methodist church. The rally service will be held at 10.30 a.m., in the auditorium of the church. All the Sunday schools of the circuit, namely, those from Switzerville, Strathcona, Wesley and Newburgh, will be assigned special places in the church. The schools will meet in the basement at 10.15. A special service has been prepared, and an interesting time is assured. The public are cordially invited to attend the children's service.

Mr. and Mrs. George Thomson left for a trip to Chicoutimi.

A large number from the village attended the world's fair at Centreville on Saturday.

Mr. Bethune, inspector of Dominion Bank, Toronto, and Dudley Hill of the Napanee branch, were in the village on Wednesday. The inspector expressed himself as favorably impressed with the country around the village. A petition was circulation among the business men yesterday and it will probably be known by Wednesday whether a branch will be opened here or not.

A football club has been organized in the high school.

Miss Myrtle Husbard, Sydenham, spent Sunday with her mother Mrs. A. Husbard. C. H. Finkle will instal a dynamo for his own use.

Miss Vera Benn, Richmond, is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. S. Shorey.

John Moore left for Todmorden, where he has secured a situation.

Fred Miles and Harry Miles, Peterboro, are visiting their sister, Mrs. George Walker.

Frank Hinch, Centreville, spent Sunday at Dr. Beeman's.

The Ladies' Aid are making arrangements for their concert in November, and are furnishing the greatest treat offered the people of this vicinity in years. They have secured Mathew Philma Powell, soprano soloist for the famous Theodore Thomas orchestra, Chicago. Mabel Stanley Leonard, Reader; last season touring with Harold Jarvis, and Robert Bickle, robusto tenor. The date is early in November.

ENTERPRISE.

Many are the expressions of consolation heard that the cruel Russo-Japan war has at last been terminated.

Mr. Woodruff, butcher, Kingston, has been through this vicinity picking up the remainder of what sheep and lambs he purchased.

Beef cattle are plentiful around here this season, but prices are not as good as was anticipated early in the season.

Harvesting is now fully completed and farmers are busy ploughing and sowing fall grain.

The merry round of the threshing machine can be heard in all directions and farmers are pleased with the yield of grain.

Mr. Wm. Spratt, Jr., arrived in town on Saturday last after an absence of eleven years to pay a visit to his parents.

The apple crop is excellent in this vicinity this year, but the frequent winds have destroyed a lot of them.

Children's heavy, fleece lined Vests and Drawers, sizes 13 to 30, prices range from 17c to 50c.
 Children's Union Vests and Drawers, sizes 12 to 25, prices range from 12c to 50c each.
 Children's All-Wool Vests, sizes 12 to 28, prices range from 10c to 75c each.

Ladies' Fleece Union Vests and Drawers, all sizes 25c to 50c each.
 Ladies' Fleece Wool Vests and Drawers, natural and white, all sizes 75c to 1.00 each.
 Ladies' Union Corset Covers, in white, all sizes, 25c to 50c each.

STAPLE DEPARTMENT.

The Department of interest to the economical. Our complete stock of new Flannelettes, Wrapperettes, Table Linens, Napkins, Sheetings and Pillow Cottons, Shirts, Denims, Embroidery Linens, etc., etc., have all been opened up and placed in stock ready for your inspection.

See the New Mollette for Waists, 12½c, and 20c. a Yard.

Our other interesting Departments are the Dress Goods, Furs, Carpet and Housefurnishings, Blankets and Smallwears, of which all are now in full array. Call and see us at Napanee's Most Popular Store.

Fall Display of General Dry Goods, Furs, Etc. on SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23rd, at 7.30 p. m.

NAPANEE'S MOST MODERN STORE

DO IT NOW

RIGHT NOW is the time to enter for a course in the

Frontenac Business College

KINGSTON, ONT.

The most up-to-date Commercial School in Eastern Ontario.

Thorough and practical courses in Accounting, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, etc. Terms very moderate; teachers all experienced specialists. Situations secured for all graduates. Write for full particulars and catalogue.

W. H. SHAW, President. T. N. STOCKDALE, Principal.

Concert in the Opera House!

Be sure and hear

MR. FRANK EATON

(Baritone) of New York, on

SEPTEMBER 28th,

The Norwich Ct. "Record" says of him: "The singer all through showed perfect confidence and ease and obtained that flowing freedom of rendition that comes from absolute security. The cordial applause of the audience bespoke its appreciation of his voice charm and artistic method of delivery."

The Newark Daily "Advertiser" says: "His fine and high baritone voice was a perfect instrument for the dramatic feeling and power and almost religious fervor with which he pleased his listeners."

Bargains for fair people in Mitts, Agate ware and Nickel Plated Copper Tea Kettle BOYLE & SON.

THE CORK TREE.

Growth, Stripping and Preparation of Its Bark.

The methods in vogue in barking and harvesting the cork in Spain and Portugal are pretty much the same. The barking operation is affected when the tree has acquired sufficient strength to withstand the rough handling it receives during this operation, which takes place when it has attained the fifteenth year of its growth. After the first stripping the tree is left in this juvenescent state to regenerate, subsequent strippings being effected at intervals of not less than three years, and under this process the tree will continue to thrive and bear for upward of 150 years. If the bark is not removed artificially, it will on maturity split and dismantle itself. This is caused by the fresh growth of bark forming underneath.

The cork of the first barking is termed corcho bornio—bornizo, or virgin cork. The cork of the second stripping is called pelas, or secondary cork. The work of removing the bark from the tree is performed in summer by men, who are paid at the rate of 2s. 6d. a day. The instruments used for the work are an ax, a lever and a handsaw for the cutting of transversal incisions. The first process through which the bark passes after stripping is that of boiling. This is sometimes done in the woods, but more frequently in the cork factory, in large, specially constructed caldrons, in which the bark is left to boil for upward of an hour. This seething process increases the thickness and elasticity of the cork and at the same time the tannin and other feculent substances generally existing in the bark are desiccated.—London Queen.

Lowney's Chocolate Bonbons

Fred L. Hooper. At the Medical Hall

A by-law voting \$50,000 for improvements to the waterworks and electric plant carried at Woodstock by a vote of 437 to 165. The improvement includes building a large reservoir southwest of the city.

Marriage Licenses, and Wedding Rings

Marriage Licenses

—and—

Wedding Rings

STRICTLY PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

F. CHINNECK'S

JEWELLERY STORE

Next Royal Hotel, Napanee.

potato rot this year again, a blight having fallen on the potatoes and them to rot.

Mr. Wm. Fenwick intends starting for his timber limits in the west and taking a number of men with him.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chamber,

Sept. 18th, 1905.

Council met in regular session Monday evening. Mayor Lowry in the chair.

Councillors present—Simpson, Graham, Meng, Kimmerly.

The minutes of the last regular session were read and confirmed.

Some time ago Mayor Lowry furnished estimates to the cost of repairs to pavement around the post office. The government has now authorized repairs to be made to the extent of \$200, the work to be done the same as corporation work. Laid on the table until later in the evening.

A communication was read from the Napanee Electric Light Co., stating that if the council would specify just what part of the old plant they would like to purchase a definite answer might be given. Laid on the table.

A communication was read from the Minister of Agriculture, Toronto, saying it was the present intention of the government to introduce and pass, at the next session of the legislature, a bill providing for the repeal of the County Council Act, and to provide that henceforth county councils shall consist of Reeves and certain deputy-reeves of townships and the Mayors of towns not separated from the county. Filed.

A communication was read from F. C. Bogart stating that he would be willing to accept the position of tax collector for this year at a salary of \$200, provided the council would pass a by-law making it legal to mail all tax bills, and also to pay for stationery and postage. Filed.

The Street Committee reported the covered bridges in a very bad state of repairs. Referred to Street Committee with power to make necessary repairs.

The Poor and Sanitary Committee reported that it would be expedient for the council to pass a by-law appointing an engineer and have a drain put through the property of Mr. Geo. Griye and others, but they also suggested that no action be taken until a petition making a request be granted. Adopted.

The question of the taxes on the property formerly occupied by the Mair Bros. was referred to the Finance Committee to report at the next session of council.

Complaint was made to the council of the dangerous state of affairs existing around the location of the E. M. Church. The clerk was instructed to request the trustees of said church to provide at least three lanterns for the protection of the public.

M. S. Madole in a communication asked the council if the Isolation Hospital was for sale. The clerk was instructed to notify Mr. Madole that the said property was not for sale.

On motion the Fire, Water, and Light Committee were empowered to negotiate with the Napanee Electric Light Co. for the purchase of their poles, and wires if necessary.

Mayor Lowry was appointed overseer of the proposed repairs to the pavement around the post office.

Mr. Chas. Walters was engaged as electrician for the Electric light plant, his salary to be at the rate of \$375 per year.

The Fire Water & Light Committee were instructed to prepare a scale of charges in connection with the lighting of the town and report at a meeting to be held Thursday evening.

The following accounts were ordered paid; R. Kelly, cleaning lockup, 50c; A.S. Kimmerly, telegrams, etc, 93c; Savage & Brown, repairs, \$8.15; Chas. Pollard pound-keeper, \$4.50; Chas. Bruton, services as nightwatch, \$10.00; S. W. Pringle, rent of Wickham house, \$2.00; Napanee Express, \$56.25; Napanee Gas Co., \$56.50; an account of Geo. Hinch, services as police, \$20.00 was referred to the Police Committee to report.

Council adjourned until Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Plow shears, colters and shears for several makes of plows for sale at GREY LION HARDWARE.

NAPANEES EXPRESS.

WEDNESDAY-FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22nd, 1905

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

LENNOX SHOW.

The Weather man must have looked with unusual favor upon the efforts of the management of the Lennox County show this year. Two nicer days could not have been made to order. The exhibits were large, and of excellent quality, the attendance was larger than last year, and taken all together the fall show was considerably better than former years. In fact a large number of the people expressed themselves of the opinion that it was the best fair in years. The gate receipts were close upon \$1,000. There was only one event in the races Tuesday afternoon, the other races not filling. Following is the result.

FREE FOR ALL.

Nellie G.	1-1-1
A. Montgomery.	2-3-3
Prince Boy.	3-2-3

The exhibit of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, etc., was more extensive than in former years, but there was a slight falling off in the poultry exhibit.

The exhibit of farming implements, etc., was about the same as in former years.

BABY SHOW.

Notwithstanding the fact that there was an interesting attraction at the opera house the palace was packed, almost to suffocation by the large crowd which attended the Baby Show, on Tuesday evening. The Citizens' Band furnished some choice music while the large crowd circled the building viewing the several exhibits and admiring the handsome babies. Altogether there were eight handsome babies shown and the Judges were kept busy in picking the winners. The prize winners were as follows:

Best Baby Girl, under one year—Mrs. J. Sagar.

Best Baby Boy, under a year—Mrs. McConkey, Mrs. Thos. J. Draper, Mrs. Mellow.

Judges—Mrs. Snider, of Pictou, and Mrs. Hryck, of Tweed.

PALACE EXHIBITS.

In the south wing of the palace on the ground floor, the usual handsome display of the Gibbard Furniture Co's was arranged. All the different articles used in making this exhibit are manufactured in Napanee, and speak for themselves as to the quality of goods produced by this enterprising firm.

Opposite the above mentioned display was a showing of honey, fruits, etc., Turning into the west wing was

THE BELL PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Very fine indeed was the display of Organs and Pianos exhibited by Mr. R. B. Allen. An examination of the Bell pianos or organs and a few moments spent in listening to their grand tone will speedily convince any musically inclined people of the excellence of the instruments, and the beautiful finish of the cases adds very much to the artistic merit of the Bell Pianos and organs. Mr. Allen also had on exhibition a number of Victor talking machines for which he is the local agent.

In this wing M. B. Mills had an interesting display of stuffed birds, etc. which was greatly admired.

F. W. Hart's display of Karn Pianos and Organs and the famous Singer Machines was highly spoken of by the many sight-seers.

F. W. SMITH,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee.

30-3-m

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lloyd, of Watertown, were in town Wednesday and are spending a week renewing acquaintances in this district.

Mr. Robert Walker, of Watertown, is renewing acquaintances in town after an absence of four years.

Mr. F. Day Bannockburn is relieving Mr. McKeown at the B. of Q. Ry office. Mr. McKeown is ill.

Messrs. E. Parrott and S. Bond, Odessa were callers at our office on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Huff, Campbellford, were in town a couple of days this week.

Mr. C. H. Boyes, Kingston, and Mrs. Alf Connolly, Miss Hermine Connolly and Mrs. J. Charles, Yarker, were guests of Mayor and Mrs. Lowry on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Boyes, Kingston were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Boyes on Sunday.

Mr. Gordon Minchinton, Belleville, was in town over Sunday.

Master Clarence Windover, Misses Neta Windover and Grace Richardson, Roblin, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Exley a few days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Stirling, are visiting friends here.

Mrs. J. J. Perry, Toronto, was in town on Wednesday.

Mr. W. K. Pruyn is in the west looking after his harvesting operators.

Mr. E. C. Checkley has been appointed manager of the Merchants Bank branch at Yarker. Mr. Checkley left on Saturday to assume his new duties.

Mrs. Black and daughter, Mrs. J. Ralph of Stirling, are visiting Messrs. C. and B. Black.

Mrs. Platt and Mrs. V. Moyle, Pictou, were the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Uriah Wilson a few days this week.

Chief Rankin, has received the appointment of Police Magistrate for the town of Napanee.

Mrs. Fred Shibley, New York, Mrs. J. A. Shibley and Mrs. Deming, of Napanee, made a trip to Wilton, Tuesday.

Mr. Francis Walker, of Verona, was in Napanee Tuesday.

Mrs. Sidney Warner went to Toronto, for a few days.

Mrs. Calvin D. Wartman of Napanee, is moving to Belleville.

Mrs. Fred Shibley of New York, and Mrs. Martha Finkle of Napanee made a trip to Newburgh Thursday.

Mrs. C. Clark, Belleville spent Thursday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. U. Wilson, M.P.

Mr. Chas Stevens is spending a few days in Montreal on business.

Miss Nicoll of The Neilson-Robinson Chemical Co., has resigned her position and returns to Belleville on Saturday.

PICKLING

When you make Pickles you want them good. Buy your Spices from us and you are sure to have good Pickles

We have taken great care in sorting out our stock and everything is Good and Fresh.

Try our Baking Powder.

J. P. LAWRASON & CO.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Ra houn Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

WANTED! YOUR APPLES PLEASE.

Messrs. S. J. & D. S. Collier

will operate the Symington Evaporator this season, and will be prepared to pay the highest market price for good evaporating stock delivered at the factory or from any dock along the bay from Conway to Napanee.

COLLIER BROS.

"Walton's Angler."

This insignificant duodecimo volume, not remarkable for any especial literary merit beyond an easy, cheerful, chatty good humor, interlarded with technical information about a strangely fascinating sport, occupies one of the topmost niches in the huge temple of British bibliographical fame. "Worth its weight in gold" is a very inadequate expression. The number of sovereigns its value represents overbalances many copies. Its companion volume, the second part, by Charles Cotton, was not issued from the press until twenty-three years later and naturally increases the already stupendous price when found with the earlier work.

The perennial popularity of "Wal-

FARM FOR SALE, OR TO LET—That Splendid farm near Violet, occupied by Wm. Smith. Plenty of wood and water. Good building, soil, and neighborhood. Square hundred acres, with buildings in the middle. Title perfect, and terms to suit purchaser. Apply to N. A. ASSELSTINE, WILTON. 40-1-m p.

BRISCO OPERA HOUSE.

Monday, Sept. 25th.

The Famous

Guy Bros Minstrels

G. R. GUY, Manager.

Everything New and Up-to-date. Grand new first part entitled "Hunter's after the Chase." Grand scenic effects, while the play is proceeding, the scenery is all in motion, something never seen here before.

See the big specialty by twelve expert dancers.

Double quartette of elegant voices.

See the marvelous Acrobats.

Concert Orchestra.

Watch for grand street parade at noon, day of show.

Seats on sale at Lawrason's Drug Store.

Prices—25, 35, 50c.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

N. A. Batchelor of Montreal killed himself by an overdose of morphine.

There was 256,000 bushels of wheat marketed at C.P.R. points on Saturday.

Arthur J. Wadham was put off a Winnipeg street car while drunk, and fell sustaining injuries that resulted in his death.

George W. Coleman is wanted at St-

A. F. Paul, the Japanese gods man, had a nice display of his wares, in the east wing, and judging from the crowd which thronged in this locality he was well paid for his time and energy in making his exhibit. Just opposite the above named was the showing of pianos and organs by Mr. S. G. Hawley. Among the instruments displayed by him might be mentioned the following well known makes: Mason, Risho, Gourlay, New Scale Williams and Doherty organ. Phonographs and Gramophones were also among his exhibits, with which music was discoursed to the sight-seers during the day.

The root and hood crop was exhibited in this wing.

Madore and Wilson's hardware exhibit attracted much attention. A general display of hardware, stoves, etc., is made by this firm from year to year and no comments are necessary as all know that the stock of this reliable firm is composed of nothing but the best.

The display of apples, pears, grapes, etc. made in the centre of the palace compelled the admiration of all.

The second floor was occupied by the exhibits of F. W. Vandusen, Madill Bros. C. A. Graham and the fancy work by the ladies.

F. W. Vandusen had a nice display of his wares, such as robes, blankets, rugs, harness, etc. All was tastefully arranged, and for his painstaking he received many prizes.

MADILL BROS.

exquisite display at the palace and at their up-to-date store the richness, novelty and extensive range of General Dry Goods, Furs and Carpets is certainly worthy of special comment. This enterprising and prominent firm display the richest selections from the leading markets of the world, choicest quality and exceptional attractiveness, characterize the importations for the autumn and winter wear. At their City-like store, the windows and store decorations are handsomely draped with all kinds of rich and elegant new things and many dainty conceits necessary adjuncts to the costume of a well dressed woman, the enterprising proprietors and their energetic staff are always on the lookout for ideas to make this store the ideal shopping place. Merchandise of the highest grade and most fashionable nature only are to be found, the Departments, which are seven in number, are to be found abundantly stocked with the season's newest and latest Creations.

C. A. Graham's exhibit of furs of all kinds does not need any comments. The line of goods carried by this firm is second to none. Their display certainly brought out one strong fact, and that is if any one wishing to purchase anything in this line cannot get it at Graham's they cannot get it at all.

The display of ladies work and fine art was exceedingly beautiful and reflects great credit upon the handiwork of the ladies of this district.

A perusal of the prize list will give an idea of the extensiveness of the exhibits: (See Page 5.)

It is officially stated that Prince Louis of Battenberg's squadron will visit the United States.

A fire that swept through the business section of Nome City is believed to have done half a million dollars' damage.

Paints, Oils and Glass.

Highest grade goods in all these lines. Elephant white lead, dry and ready mixed paints.

MADOLE & WILSON

The Napanee Express

—AND—

The Weekly Globe

50c.

Till End of 1905.

Miss Grace Martin is visiting friends in Belleville for a few days.

Mrs. A. B. Milligan, Carlyle, Assiniboia is the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Exley.

Mr. Ed Huff, Campbellford, spent a few days in town this week. Mrs. Huff and family who have been the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Grievie returned with him on Thursday.

Mrs. Herman Perry, Watertown is visiting friends in Napanee and vicinity.

Miss Celia Bruyes, Deseronto is the guest of Miss Bertha Lindsay.

Mr. Clarence M. Warner has purchased Mrs. C. D. Wartman's house in Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Hillier and daughter, of Ottawa, spent a few days last week, visiting friends in our town.

Mr. Warner Eakins, of Toronto is spending a few days with friends in Napanee.

Mr. George Perry returned home last Sunday from Buffalo, on account of Mrs. Perry's sickness. We are pleased to report that she is much better.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Byard Shibley, Mr. Sperry Shibley, Mr. Puggles Storms, took in the County Show Wednesday.

Misses Florence and Mary Warner, of Colebrook, were visiting Mr. Alice Gibson and family last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Schoolcraft, Tamworth, were guests of Mrs. Uriah Wilson, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Rob Frink, Beulah, spent Wednesday with friends at Napanee.

Mr. Leonard Frink, Collins Bay, and Clare Smith, Kingston, spent Wednesday in town.

BIRTH.

DALY—At Napanee, on Wednesday, Sept. 20th to Mr. and Mrs. Will Daly a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SWEET—MOWERS—By Rev. G. Sullivan White at John Jennings' Hotel, Napanee, September 19th, 1905, David Sweet to Maggie Mowers, both of Strathcona.

BALCOCK—THOMPSON—On Monday, Sept. 11th, 1905, by the Rev. J. R. Real, at the Western parsonage, Mr. Clarence Arthur Balcock to Miss Phoebe Thompson, both of Napanee.

CROUSE—BRADSHAW—On Wednesday, Sept. 20th, 1905, by Rev. J. R. Real, at the Western Parsonage, Mr. George Lafayette Crouse to Miss Ethel Bradshaw, both of Deseronto.

ASSETTINE—METZLER—At Odessa, on Wednesday, Sept. 20th, 1905, by Rev. W. D. P. Wilson, L. L. B., Robert S. Asseltine, son of Mr. Nicholas Asseltine, of Wilton, to Annie May Metzler, daughter of Mr. Robert Metzler, Odessa.

The "Tale of a Tub."

One of the most ancient of all sea "yarns" is one that ships have escaped from the fearsome monsters of the deep by throwing them a tub to divert their attention, in much the same way that a landsman might sacrifice a garment in order to escape a bull. In Munster's "Cosmography," published in 1544, there is a picture of a vessel escaping from a whale by this stratagem, while the earlier editions of Swift's "Tale of a Tub" have a similar one. These stories were usually told in such an incoherent way that people became skeptical of their truth, and when a pleader named Tubb put a cause before Sir Thomas More in outrageously rambling language that chancellor jocularly remarked, "Here is a tale of a tub." Thereafter the expression became part of the slang of the period until much later it was raised to a higher rank by becoming the title of Swift's famous work.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought

Chas. H. Fletcher

unsecur's sages of common price and cheap for the traveler's pocket. There is a charm about the book which time apparently cannot destroy.

How to Make Beeswax.

The following recipe for beeswax can be vouched for: After the combs have been put through an extractor or crushed and strained through a thin cloth the wax is put in a copper or porcelain lined kettle, with cold water enough to cover it, and boiled for half an hour, or longer if it seems necessary. When the wax is taken from the stove it is strained and poured in a vessel previously dipped in cold water. To make a round cake of beeswax pour the melted wax in a bowl that has been dipped in cold water. To make wax sheets use a board three-eighths of an inch thick, dampened with warm water, then dipped in the melted wax two or three times. The board is next put in water to cool for a little while, after which it is taken out, the edges trimmed with a sharp knife and two sheets of wax peeled off. To make these wax sheets the wax must not be too hot or it will crack.

Wallace's Electric Rat Paste.

Will rid your house of rats and mice in short order.

25c a BOTTLE at THE RED CROSS DRUG STORE

No Smoke on Lamp Chimneys.

Experience is the truest test. Those who have used Pratt's Astral Coal Oil tell us that their lamps will burn several nights before their chimneys become smoked. This is the highest grade of coal oil made in America. Try one gallon, The Medical Hall, Fred L. Hooper.

\$70,000,000 for their western land holdings, but the offer was declined.

The Standard Oil Company has advanced crude oil in Canada two cents.

The Erie fishing tug, Harry G. Barnhurst was fired upon by the Canadian cruiser Vigilant, but escaped.

There is every probability that most of the Provincial election protests will be dropped.

To a deputation Premier Whitney said there would be no more land grants made to veterans.

The Militia are making arrangements to take over Halifax fortress about October 10.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage, which Mortgage will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, by Peter F. Carscallen, Public Auctioneer, at the Town Hall, in the Village of Tamworth in the County of Lennox and Addington, on WEDNESDAY THE 27TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A.D. 1905, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following property, namely:—

All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Village of Tamworth in the Township of Sheffield in the County of Lennox and Addington, and being composed of part of Lot Number Five in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Sheffield afore-said which said part of said lot is more fully and definitely described and may be known as Village Lot Numbers Eight and Nine in Block "Q" in the Village of Tamworth as shown on the map or plan of said Village prepared by A. R. Davis, P.L.S., dated the 9th of April, 1899 filed in the Registry Office for the County of Lennox and Addington. Except and reserving there out and there from the South forty-nine feet thereof now owned by Mrs. Adelaide Taylor.

The following improvements are said to be erected on the said property:— A two story Frame, single roofed building 40 x 45, 18 x 22 and 18 x 36, occupied as a dwelling.

TERMS:—Twenty per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale to the Vendor's Solicitors and the balance one month thereafter without interest.

For further particulars apply to

DEROCHE & DEROCHE,

Vendor's Solicitors, or PETER F. CARSCALLEN, ESQ., Auctioneer, Tamworth.

Dated at Napanee this 15th day of September A. D. 1905.

DALTON'S

FOR ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE.

Our Fall Stock is Complete, Every-thing is New and Up-to-Date.

Our Prices are Right.

Call and see for Yourself before Buying.

ALL KINDS OF UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE RECOVERED AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

JNO. DALTON,

Napanee and Deseronto.

W. J. DALGLISH, Manager of Napanee Branch.

One Door East of Wilson's Shoe Store.

If You Drink Tea, Drink "Good" Tea

Might as well. It costs you just about the same as the commonplace article.

"SALADA"

Ceylon tea is the world's preference

Sold only in sealed lead packets, 40c, 50c, 60c. lb. By all Grocers.

HOW ANARCHISTS WORK

BY ONE WHO, UNFORTUNATELY, HAS KNOWN THEM.

Their Ranks Are Honeycombed Through and Through by Police Spies.

Though the better-known Anarchists are kept under close observation by the police in every capital in Europe, and though the various Anarchist Groups are never without their spies, this constant watching has in practice lamentably failed to protect the world's rulers from assassination or attempted assassination. The reason is that the assassin is usually a comparatively obscure member of a Group, and keeps his own counsel. To avoid betrayal or discovery he disappears quietly and acts upon his own initiative. Often his closest friends do not know what he intends to do. Until the world echoes with his crime, they are as ignorant of its planning and accomplishment as the most unsuspecting policeman.

PAID BY DETECTIVES.

Ravochol went about Paris with a bomb in his pocket. Vaillant had no difficulty in getting past the police and exploding a bomb in the Chamber of Deputies. Six Anarchists could enter the theatre at Barcelona without suspicion and throw their murderous machines into the crowded stalls beneath. Guarded as was President Carnot at Lyons, the Italian Casserio got near enough to him to stab him to the heart. The Empress Elizabeth could be shot in an Italian public square. Sipido could step out of a crowd and shoot at our own King as he sat at the window of a railway-carriage in a Brussels railway-station. King Humbert of Italy could be shot by Bresci while engaged in a public duty at Monza. President McKinley could be assassinated by an Anarchist who held a revolver concealed under a handkerchief while pretending to shake his hand.

All this despite the fact that the ranks of the Anarchists are honeycombed through and through by the spies in the pay of the secret police. In the days of the old Autonomie Club, in Tottenham Court Road, England, there was probably not a single European Government whose representative was not on the roll of membership. The spy kept his employers regularly informed of every move he had a chance of knowing anything about. When the Walsall Anarchists were tried for bomb conspiracy, it came out that one of the most prominent witnesses was in the pay of Scotland Yard, and Inspector Melville made no secret of the fact that he had paid secret service money to numbers of Anarchists.

SPY AND SHOPKEEPER.

One day a man came into London from a foreign country, the destination

man at one time inside the movement. He prefers, however, the humorous side of the advertising columns, which certainly yield humor in plenty. Here is an announcement from one of them: "The Anti-Broker Group, having reached a sufficient strength, is ready to assist all comrades and friends who require its services, free of charge. Apply to —, Office of this paper." The Anti-Brokers, it should be explained, were gentry who had solved to their own satisfaction the question, "Why Pay Rent?" Here is another advertisement, which might be set as a test for the sense of humor: "A severe winter is inevitable; therefore advertiser intends making preparations accordingly. Anyone willing to help form a 'Help Myself Society' should communicate with —, Office of this paper." One more: "Poacher wants trustworthy comrade. Mostly night-work. Apply —."

One day the police got wind of the early publication of printed matter to which they had reason to take objection. The type was placed on the highest shelf in the printing office. The place was suddenly raided.

"PIE" SAVED HIS COMRADES.

The police took possession of everything they saw, and were about to depart, when one of the officers remembered that the top shelf had not been searched. One of the men in the place was told to bring down everything from the shelf. Laughing up his sleeve, probably, he mounted a pair of rickety steps, grasped the precious column of type, and, pretending to slip on the steps dropped it thudding to the floor. The result was what printers call "pie," and the very evidence for which the police had made the raid was destroyed before their eyes.—London Answers.

AGONY AFTER EATING.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cure the Worst Cases of Indigestion.

"I suffered so much with indigestion that my life had become a burden," says Miss Nellie Archibald, of Sheet Harbor, N.S. "Every time I took even the lightest meal it caused me hours of agony. The trouble caused a choking sensation in the region of my heart, which seriously alarmed me. My inability to properly digest my food, left me so weak and run down that I could not perform even the lightest housework, and I would tire out going up a few steps slowly. I sought medical aid, and tried several medicines, but without getting the least benefit. My sister, who lived at a considerable distance, and who had been an invalid, wrote us about this time that she had been cured through using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this decided me to give them a fair trial, practically as a last resort. In the course of a few weeks there was

THE HEIR OF SANTLEIGH

OR
THE STEWARD'S SON

CHAPTER XV.

"I do not think of that!" she said, almost inaudibly.

"Ah, how can I help loving you? You do not think of that! No! And, if—suppose that some day I could overcome the earl's dislike to me; suppose some day that I could induce him consent—"

He saw the color rise to her face, saw the light glowing in her eyes, and the restraint he had put upon himself gave way.

"Norah," he said, in a low voice, "it is not for him to dispose of our lives. Give me your answer! Will you let me love you? Will you try and love me in return? Will you be my wife?"

"It is impossible," she faltered.

He stood still, his eyes bent on the ground, fighting for self-control, fighting down the passion that threatened to master her; then he sank down on the seat again.

Norah did not dare to look at him, and, with a whispered "Good-bye," was turning to leave him, when a brush slipped from the front of the easel. He stooped to pick it up, forgetting his injured arm, but Norah bent and got it, and was placing it on the easel when he caught her hand and looked up at her.

"Ah," he said, "I cannot let you go without some word less hard, less cruel than that!"

She had withstood his pleading voice, though every note of it had found an echo in her heart, but she could not withstand the touch of his hand. As he looked up at her he saw her face change, a wave of passionate tenderness seemed to pass over it, her lips quivered, and, with a gesture as if she were obeying an irresistible impulse, she held out her hand to him, and, seeing that he could not take both, she let it fall with the simple eloquence of love upon his arm.

"You love me," he murmured, "Norah?"

She met his ardent gaze with her frank, trustful one, and steadily, though her face crimsoned.

"Yes—I love!" she whispered.

He put his arm round her, and drew her toward him, passionately, yet reverently.

"My darling, my queen!" his voice seemed to sing. "In spite of all, you love me! Oh, my darling if you knew how full of love my heart is, how happy—" He broke off, and, raising her hand, kissed it passionately, tenderly; then, as her head fell upon his shoulder, he pressed his lips to hers.

Norah did not shrink, but her face grew pale, for it was the first time a kiss of love such as Cyril's had touched her lips, and she trembled.

"Give me one kiss in return!" he pleaded.

Casper, lying beside them in the bracken, watched them sleepily, the great trees above them turned the gentle breeze into a song of love, the sunlight fell upon them like a benediction, and all nature seemed to be standing by, witnessing and approving the compact of their young and loving hearts. To Norah, as she knelt, with his arm round her, her head upon his shoulder, earth seemed to have transformed into paradise. She had not loved till this moment, she had not known what love meant

noble, how altogether perfect he was to her.

"No one will say that who knows you," she said, simply. "And those who do not—ah, why do you ask me? You know, you know!"

"Yes, I know," he echoed, with a long breath of delight and joy; "and the knowledge makes my happiness all the greater. I have won you without the aid of a title, or wealth, or fame. Norah, you cannot guess, not even you, how sweet the knowledge is to me!" and he threw back his head as if he found some mysterious satisfaction in the thought.

"Some day, when you and I are together in the world, and you are surrounded by men of title, your equals in rank, I shall say to myself: 'She might have chosen from among these, but she chose me, untitled, poor, unknown.'"

"I have never thought of these things," she said. "I care nothing for rank. Why, it is only a short time ago that I knew I was the daughter of an earl, and"—she smiled—"the knowledge has not made me any the happier. It would have made no difference to me if you had been noble—I mean titled, if—if I had not loved you." She breathed the last words almost inaudibly.

"Then you would leave the Court and be my wife, and live with me in some little cottage and be content?" he asked, fervently, holding her face in his hands with a tender caress.

"Content!" she echoed, softly. "Is that the word?"

"I may try you some day, dearest; and yet—" He paused, and she regarded him, waiting for him to finish. But he did not; instead, he seemed to thrust the thought from him, whatever it was. "No," he said, "let me enjoy the delight of feeling that you love me for myself alone; that your love is strong enough to make a sacrifice for me."

"What sacrifice can I make for you?" she said, slowly, as if she would have liked to have it in her power to do so.

"Norah!"

She turned her eyes upon him with that rapt devotion which is love's sign.

"Will you think it strange if I ask you to keep our engagement a secret for the present?"

She did not remove her eyes from his face.

"I will do everything you wish. Whatever you wish will be good to me, Cyril! Why should we tell anyone?"

"See, dearest," he said, "I ought to go to the earl this evening and tell him all, but I know what would follow. He would refuse to give you to me—and little wonder!—and he would forbid me to see you."

His face went pale, and her hand closed upon his as if to protest against the mere suggestion of such a terrible calamity.

"He would say that I had taken advantage of your ignorance of the world and won your heart before you had a chance of seeing other men more worthy than I am. And what could I say? Dearest, it is so true! Now, let me tell you all that is in my mind."

"Tell me everything," she said, in a low voice.

"You have read what my good

SPY AND SHOPKEEPER.

One day a man came into London from France apparently destitute. He cultivated the Anarchist Groups. Several members gave him food, and clothing, and even lodging. His manner was sincere. His principles seemed violent. He was soon received with open arms at secret meetings. A "comrade" was presently despatched on business to Paris. The man, on his own request, was permitted to accompany him. In France the "comrade" was promptly arrested on arrival.

In one of the back streets of London, the name of which is known to the writer, there was at one time a shop in which Anarchist publications of all countries were on sale. The "comrade" who had charge of it was implicitly trusted, and the shop became the resort of the most influential Anarchists in London. Alas! the comrade turned out to be a police-spy who was supplying Scotland Yard not only with valuable information, but with photographs of his comrades. One night a crowd of outraged Anarchists assembled in front of that shop, smashed the windows, and ransacked all the rooms. But the betrayer was invisible. Another spy had informed him what was going to happen that evening, and he had flown.

All professions and all occupations are represented among the Anarchists. There is the philosopher who wraps up the bomb doctrine in gift paper. There is the visionary journalist and litterateur who constitutes himself the prophet and the preacher. There is the trained chemist, and the engineer, and the army man, and the unfringed priest; and in addition are the desperadoes and scum and riff-raff of the gutter; creatures who, like Ravachol, are as ready to murder solitary miners for their hoards and rob graves for triplets as they are to snoop at Anarchist meetings on the wrongs of the proletariat; creature who throw bricks through the shop-windows of jewellers on the chance of "expropriating" the proceeds during the commotion.

HOW THEY ORGANIZE NOW.

The pivot of Anarchism is the Group, and this characteristic makes the ramifications of the movement difficult to grasp. Unlike other secret societies, Fenianism, for instance, it has no organization. A dozen men may meet tonight, say, as "The Bond of Right Group." By tomorrow night the members may have quarrelled and divided, and half of them have formed another group, called "The Lion's Cubs." Since the smash up of the old Autonomie Anarchism in London is not quite what it used to be, but let nobody assume that it has disappeared. The public parks and open spaces soon shatter that delusion.

But at one time the London Anarchists got rather too strong for the police, to deal with, and that is why "Fins" was written over the portals of the Autonomie. Curious were the names of some of the Groups in those days—The Alarm, The Torch, The Free Initiatives, The Firebrands, The Revenge, The Necessity, Ni Dieu Ni Maître, to mention but a few. Several of them are now rearranged in "workman's" progressive societies, which are not always what they seem to the outsider. At the Autonomie used to assemble Anarchists and revolutionaries from every quarter of Europe. Vaillant, who threw the bomb into the French Chamber of Deputies, was seen there as well as Henri, who blew up the Cafe Terminus at Paris.

HIDE MYSELF SOCIETIES.

The writer could quote a number of villainous extracts from Anarchist newspapers, collected for him by a

man who had been once caught using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this decided me to give them a fair trial, practically as a last resort. In the course of a few weeks there was a noticeable change in my condition, and I began to relish my meals. From that on I began to gain strength, and by the time I had used seven boxes, all signs of the trouble had vanished and I was once more enjoying good health, and I have not since had any return of the trouble."

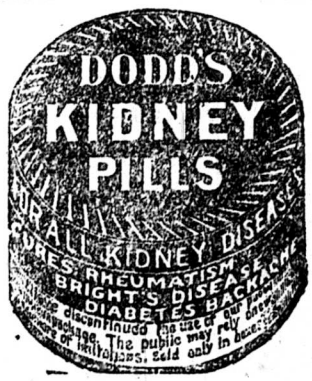
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure indigestion, because they make the rich red blood that brings tone and strength to the stomach. Nearly all the common ailments are due to bad blood, and when the bad blood is turned into good blood by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the trouble disappears. That is why these pills cure anaemia, dizziness, heart palpitation, general debility, kidney trouble, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, and nervous troubles, such as neuralgia, paralysis and St. Vitus dance. That is why they bring ease and comfort at all stages of womanhood and girlhood, and cure their secret ailments when the blood supply becomes weak, scanty or irregular. But you must get the genuine pills. Substitutes and imitations which some dealers offer never cure anything. When you buy the pills, see that the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is printed on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FOUND BY TELEPHONE.

The latest use of the telephone is in locating shoals of fish. The electric apparatus is a German patent. A microphone, enclosed in a water-tight case, connected with an electric battery and telephone, is lowered into the water. So long as the telephone hangs free no sound is heard, but on its coming into contact with a shoal of fish the constant tapping of the fish against the microphone case produces a series of sounds which at once betray their presence. The cord attached to the microphone is marked so that the exact depth of the shoal is designated.

A CLEVER RAILWAY DOG.

A curious example of a dog's intelligence is to be seen on the Midland Railway Station at Wellingborough, England. This dog, a terrier, belonging to an official, has taken upon himself the duty of welcoming every train arriving there on which there is a restaurant car. He takes up his position on the platform opposite the kitchen compartment, and it is rare that he is not rewarded with a bone, with which he trots off to some quiet nook. Jack is quite indifferent to all ordinary trains, and will not stir from his master's office.



knewt, with his arm round her, her head upon his shoulder, earth seemed to have transformed into paradise. She had not loved till this moment, she had not known what love meant—but now!

Cyril was the first to speak, and it was almost like sacrilege to break the heavenly silence, to snap the spell of enchantment which their happiness had woven round them.

"Do you know what you have done?" he asked her, with mock gravity, as he kissed the red-gold hair that brushed his cheek.

Norah started slightly, as if awakening from a dream, and stroking his hand, with a caressing movement, looked up at him with a smile, half shy, half grave.

"What is it that I have done?" "Plighted your troth—you, the Lady Norah Arrowdale—to a worthless, poverty-stricken artist," he said but there was the shadow of a smile in his eyes, and the tone of his voice was not so solemn as the words.

"Not worthless," she murmured, her eyes bent on his hand.

"Not altogether, if you have found something worthy, dearest!" he said. "But a poor and struggling man, anyway. And you are not afraid?"

"Afraid?" she echoed. "Afraid of what the world—the earl—will say?"

"Why should I care what the world says—and my father?" She stopped, but her lovely eyes were full of courage. "He may be angry, but he cannot separate us."

The tone in which the words were spoken thrilled him, and he kissed her reverently.

"My brave darling," he said, in a low voice. "No, no one on earth shall separate us now that you have said you love me. No one! As for the earl"—he paused a moment, as if he were struggling with a desire to say something and were keeping it back—"well, even he may in time give his consent. Listen, dearest; I am a poor and struggling artist now but I may win the good fight, may win a name which, though it will never be worthy your acceptance, may make me seem less unworthy in your father's eyes."

She listened with an interest, a delightful feeling that his life belonged to her, the feeling which brings so great a joy to the heart of the woman who has just received the avowal of her lover's love. The slightest, most trivial thing in his life would be hers to share with him now!

"Yes, you will be famous," she murmured, with sweet confidence, and again her tone thrilled through him.

"Tell me so often enough," he responded, "and I shall be. Norah, now that I have won your love, now that it is for you I work!"—he drew the letter from Jack Wesley from his pocket and gave it to her—"so, dearest, here is the beginning. I cared very little about it before to-day, but now I welcome it. It is an earnest of the success your love will bring me."

Norah read the short note, and he told her something of the man who had written it.

"The best friend a man ever had," he said, warmly, "and he will rejoice in my joy."

"Your friend," she murmured. "He shall be mine, too, if he will. I shall love him for your sake, Cyril."

He heard the name from her lips for the first time, though she had called him by it in her thoughts often enough.

"Dear old Jack," he said. "Yes, he will be glad. And, Norah, you have no more to say, will you?" when your great friends tell you that you have thrown yourself away? That you, a peer's daughter, have acted unwisely in loving an artist."

He looked into her eyes with a strange earnestness, and with the same shadow of a smile upon his handsome face.

Norah touched his hand with her lips as she thought how great, how

my mind."

"Tell me everything," she said, in a low voice.

"You have read what my good friend says, dearest; the little picture is a success. But there are others ready, and those—well, I am hoping great things for them. I should like to go to the earl and say: 'I am all unworthy of your daughter; I claim to be no more than an artist, but I have made good that claim, and—'"

"Yes, we will wait. How clearly you see things, Cyril. My father will consent then."

"Well, dearest," he said, "if he should not?"

"Nothing shall separate us!" she murmured.

Surely if the gentle wind among the leaves echoed their former love vows; if it echoed this tender, resolute declaration of her; but it found no echo in the heart of Guildford Berton, who cowering behind a huge oak, listened to every word. He stood close up against the tree, one hand thrust behind him, the other stretched up and grasping a branch with a convulsive, painful clutch. His face was white, and his lips so tightly compressed that he seemed scarcely to breathe.

From his hiding place he could see their faces, but he could imagine the joy and rapture that glowed in them, and the mental vision tortured him as acutely as if he had actually seen them. He longed to fling himself between the two and tear them apart, and his limbs writhed in impotent rage, so that the branch which he held shook and trembled.

Presently he peered round the tree and saw Cyril gather together his painting materials—Norah helping him with a proud tenderness displayed in her every movement and glance—and then he watched them as they walked slowly away, side by side, their eyes meeting, their hands touching. Once, as they were nearly out of sight, he saw Cyril bend his head and kiss her, and at this, the last straw as it seemed, Guildford Berton flung himself on the ground, face downward, as if to shut out his remembrance.

Five minutes passed, and then, as if with an effort, he got up and began to pace up and down.

"Let me think!" he muttered.

"Let me think!" and he pressed his hand to his forehead as if with an effort to gain composure. After a time calmness seemed to come back to him, and, with something of his usual impassive manner, he sat down at the foot of the tree, and, with his hands tightly clasped, sank into deep thought.

Lord Ferndale had said to Norah that he did not understand Guildford Berton. Few people did. He was a mystery to all save himself, and that a young man, generally accounted clever, should give up his profession—in which he had shown promise of distinguishing himself—and bury himself in a country village, seemed to all who thought of it the wildest folly.

But Guildford Berton was no fool. Even at this moment he was wise. "After all! I was winning, slowly, but surely! Slowly, inch by inch, I was getting that proud old fool under my thumb. Sooner or later his vagabond nephew, the viscount, would have sold his birthright, and the earl would have made me his heir! Then this girl turned up. But I had reckoned on that. She is a woman, and to be won, and I would have won her! Yes, I feel it! Slowly and surely I would have gained the ascendancy over her, as I have gained it over her father. Everything was in my favor. She would have been thrown into my society every day. I would have won her. I the steward's son, would have been the husband of an earl's daughter. I should have ranked as an equal in the place where my father was servant! But now!"—he looked at the spot where Cyril had sat, and gnawed at his lip—"now, this wandering

DID THEIR DUTY IN EVERY CASE

HOW DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
BANISH PAIN IN THE BACK.

Cured Mrs. Jas. Murphy and
Everyone Else She Recommended
Them To.

River Gagnon, Que., Sept. 11.—
(Special).—No complaint is so com-
mon among women as Pain-in-the-
Back. It is a safe estimate that
fully half the women in Canada are
afflicted with it. For that reason
every evidence that there is a sure
and complete cure in existence is
thankfully received. And there is
abundant evidence that Dodd's Kid-
ney Pills is just such a cure. This
district could furnish a dozen cures,
but one is that of Mrs. Jas. Murphy.
She says:

"I suffered for thirty-eight months
with a pain in my back. I took just
one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and
I have never been troubled with the
pain since. I also recommended
Dodd's Kidney Pills to other peo-
ple, who complained as I did and in
every case the Pills did their duty
and brought relief."

vagabond, this scamp, steps in be-
tween me and her!" His hand open-
ed and shut convulsively. "He will
marry her in spite of her father, and
all that should have been mine will
be his! All! Even Norah!" The word
dropped from his lips with an in-
tensity which seemed to startle even
himself. "Yes, I am a fool," he mut-
tered. "I—love her! That is my
mistake! It is that which has made
me weak and set my brain on fire!
I love her! But for that I could be
cool and play the game carefully,
but—but my love confuses me—drives
all the thoughts out of my head!"
He sprang up and paced up and
down. "And she, she hates me, or
is near to hating me! And I feel
it whenever I am in her presence;
I read it in her face, in her voice when
she speaks to me! And she will
marry this artist fellow, who comes
from no one knows where, and I—
he ground out an oath—"I suppose I
must give it all up, go back to Lon-
don, and begin the old hateful life,
made all the more hateful by the
thought of all I had hoped to gain,
all I have lost! "No, by Heaven!"
he exclaimed, raising his hand as if
he were actually registering a vow.
"I will not. There is time yet! I
set my brain against yours, Mr.
Cyril Burne, and I will fight to the
last—the last!"

Footsteps in the bracken startled
him at this moment, and, thinking it
was Cyril or Norah coming back, he
was preparing to return to his hid-
ing-place, when he saw that it was
Becca South.

He muttered an imprecation, but,
resuming his usual impassive man-
ner, he went to meet her with a
forced smile on his dark face.

Becca pulled up a few paces from
him, and looked aside, as if she were
not in the best of humors, and her
first words were spoken in a piqued
and injured tone.

"I didn't expect to meet you," she
said.

"Well, Becca," he retorted, taking
her hand, after a slight struggle, and
kissing her. "Unexpected pleasures
are all the sweeter. What is the
matter now? In one of your tan-
trums?" and he smiled down at her
with affected good-humor.

"No, I'm not," she said, shortly,
but walking by his side as he moved
away from the glade; it was just
possible Cyril or Norah might re-
turn. "But I ought to be. You're
keeping away from me!" and she be-
gan to pout and flash her black eyes



There are very few cleans-
ing operations in which Sunlight
Soap cannot be used to advan-
tage. It makes the home bright
and clean.

18

to Norah was precious to him.
"For nothing," he said, lightly.
"You shall have it back to-morrow.
Now, don't bother, Becca," and he
drew her arm within his and put
back a tress of her black hair be-
hind her ear in a caressing, lover-
like fashion; and Becca ceased to
think any more of the photograph of
sad-looking woman she had "picked
up on the stairs."

(To be Continued.)

HERE AND THERE.

Bits of Knowledge About Almost
Everything.

Few Russian trains travel at a
faster rate than twenty-two miles an
hour.

Paris has the biggest debt of any
city in the world. It amounts to
\$400,000,000.

Silver money 250 years old is still
in circulation in some parts of
Spain.

In London out of one hundred wid-
owers who marry again twelve marry
their housekeepers.

Within the past four years France
has recorded 26,000 suicides, while
in Italy the number has been only
8,000.

More cases of consumption appear
among needle-makers and file-makers
than among any other class of workers.

More than 2,000 people earn a
living in Paris by fortune-telling,
and their total yearly earnings are
estimated at \$2,000,000.

The finest tomb in Great Britain
is undoubtedly that of the Duke of
Hamilton, in the grounds of the
Duke's seat. It cost over \$1,000,-
000.

A bee, unladen, will fly forty miles
an hour; but one returning to the
hive laden with honey does not travel
faster than twelve miles an hour.

Stockholm has the largest death-
rate from the use of alcohol of any
city in the world. The number of
deaths from this cause is 90 in 1,-
000.

In Switzerland every male between
the ages of twenty and sixty-five is
obliged to vote, unless he be a pau-
per, criminal, or a bankrupt. These
have not the right of voting.

The soil of Siberia at the close of
the summer is found still frozen for
56 inches beneath the surface, and
the dead that have lain in their cof-
fins for 150 years have been taken
up unchanged in the least.

In parts of Australia, where the
average rainfall is not more than 10
inches, a square mile of land will
support only eight or nine sheep. In
Buenos Ayres the same area, with
34 inches of rain, supports 2,560
sheep.

When a Prince of the Austrian
Royal Family dies, his horse follows
the funeral covered with a black
cloth, and lame in one hoof. The
lameness is produced by driving a
nail through the horseshoe. This
is a sign of the deepest possible
mourning.

The children of the Ainos, a peo-
ple living in Northern Japan, do not
receive their names until they are
five years old. It is the father who
then chooses the name by which the

Pleasant Dreams

Come to those who drink only PURE tea like

Blue Ribbon

Avoid ordinary teas if you care for SOUND, SWEET SLEEP, and
ask for the SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED, CAREFULLY PACKED
Blue Ribbon Tea. Red Label.

ONLY ONE BEST—BLUE RIBBON'S IT.



Is a fine business for a young
man. \$40.00 to \$60.00 a
month to start. Best place
to learn is in

CENTRAL TELEGRAPHY SCHOOL
TORONTO.

Free catalogue sent on request. Write.
T. J. Johnston, W. H. SHAW,
Manager, President.

BARRELS MADE OF PAPER.

Another recent and novel use to
which paper is being put is in the
manufacture of barrels. The wine-
growers of Greece, being badly off
for wood with which to construct
their casks, and the cost of its im-
port being excessive, lately resolved
to employ paper in the manufacture
of their barrels, which will, it is
said, be soon in universal use
throughout the country.

The never failing medicine, Holloway's
Corn Cure, removes all kinds of corns,
warts, etc.; even the most difficult to
remove cannot withstand this wonderful
remedy.

Joe—"But, my dear fellow, is your
income enough to justify you mar-
rying?" Fred—"I'm afraid not."
"Then what reason have you for
taking so serious a step?" "I have
no reason. I'm in love."

A Cure for Costiveness.—Costiveness
comes from the refusal of the excretory
organs to perform their duties regularly
from contributing causes usually dis-
ordered digestion. Parmelee's Vegetable
Pills, prepared on scientific principles,
are so compounded that certain ingredi-
ents in them pass through the stom-
ach and act upon the bowels so as to
remove their torpor and arouse them
to proper action. Many thousands are
prepared to bear testimony to their
power in this respect.

Little Ike (who has an inquiring
mind)—"Papa, ish it true dot der
pen ish mightier dan der sword?"
Old "Un"—"Yase, of gourse. How
could a man put his proberity in his
wife's name mit a sword?"

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator
does not require the help of any pur-
gative medicine to complete the cure.
Give it a trial and be convinced.

Printer—"I'm sorry that one of
our compositors has made a serious
mistake in your daughter's wedding
invitation. He has made it read:
"Mr. and Mrs. Jones desire your
"presents" instead of "presence."
Jones—"Oh, well, I think you
needn't trouble to alter it. You
see, that's just what we do desire."

In Nature's Storehouse There Are
Cures.—Medical experiments have shown
conclusively that there are medicinal
virtues in even ordinary plants grow-
ing up around us which give them a
value that cannot be estimated. It is
held by some that Nature provides a
cure for every disease which neglect and
ignorance have visited upon man. How-
ever, this may be, it is well known
that Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are a

FOR SALE.—EVERYBODY WHO
keeps hens or pets should send
80c at once and get the best practical
information and latest news about
poultry and pet stock keeping, every
month for the next 16 months. Money
back if not satisfied. Agents wanted.
Address, Poultry News, Owen Sound.

HORSE AND BUGGY STOLEN

ON 25th AUGUST.
Black mare, star in forehead, white
strip down nose, white fetlock joints
behind, bunched at fetlock joints be-
hind, mane stands up a little back of
ears where it was cut. Top buggy,
Brookville Carriage Co. make. Man
short, about 30 or 35 years old, fair
complexion, light moustache English
accent, was representing canned goods,
wore a cow-boy hat with leather band.
If found, detain horse, arrest man and
wire "Chief White," Perth, Ont.

FARMERS ATTENTION.

Do you want to sell your Farm? If
so, send us a description of it and
lowest price. We will list it in our
next Farm Bulletin, which will be is-
sued soon. If we sell we charge two
and one-half per cent. commission. If
we do not sell we make no charge.

Do you want to Buy a Farm. Be-
fore doing so, write us for our Farm
Bulletin, there are Hundreds of Farms
to choose from. We can Satisfy you
and Save you Money besides.

RUTHERFORD & RILETT,
Hamilton.

Furniture Free

For your assistance in introducing
our household goods we give, with-
out charge, fine Household Furniture,
Silverware, Watches, etc.

This is Your Opportunity to
Furnish Your Home Without Any
Cash Outlay.

We pay freight. Don't wait. Send
for descriptive catalogue to-day.

THE COLONIAL SALES Co
Toronto, Ont.

Dyeing! Cleaning!

For the very best send your work to the
"BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO."

Look for agent in your town, or send direct.

Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

THE LAND OF THE HUNDRED MILLION BUSHEL WHEAT CROP.

If you want to secure a farm in the
very best part of this wonderful
wheat country

The Canadian North West

write us. We can give you the
very best land in the Canadian
West. Only a very small amount
of capital required to begin with if
you deal with this company.

The Forester's Land Colonization
and Investment Co.,

away from the glade; it was just possible Cyril or Norah might return. "But I ought to be. You're keeping away from me!" and she began to pout and flash her black eyes upon him.

"Now, Becca," he said, fighting with his impatience and speaking in a soft, persuasive voice, "do try and not be silly. Keeping away from you! Why, you silly child, I should like to be with you always." "And why aren't you?" demanded Becca. "Why can't all the world know we're engaged?"

He cast a glance around as if he dreaded that the trees would carry her words to human ears.

"I'm tired of this playing at hide-and-seek. You're ashamed of me, Mr Berton!"

Guildford Berton bit his lips, but still kept on the patient, humoring smile.

"Now, Becca, don't talk nonsense," he said soothingly. "We'll take all the world into our confidence over our love affair, as you wish, but presently, presently. You know how often I have told you that if it were known that you and I were going to be married," he spoke the words quite glibly, but it was fortunate for Becca that she did not see his eyes at that moment, "it would ruin all my plans! You must wait patiently, Becca, dear."

She began to cry in an angry kind of fashion.

"I—I don't believe you care for me now!" she sobbed. "Ever since that girl came you've changed—yes, you have."

"That girl! What girl?"

"Why, Lady Norah! Oh, I'm not blind!"

"You are sillier than ever, you foolish girl!" he said banteringly. "What on earth can Lady Norah have to do with you and me?"

Somewhat reassured, Becca pulled out her pocket handkerchief to wipe away her tears, and in doing so out came the photograph of Catherine Hayes.

Guildford Berton's sharp eye caught it in a moment, and he stooped and picked it up, and, holding it over his head above her reach, shook his head at her smilingly.

"Hallo, Becca! What's this? Come, that's good! You talk like this to me, and at the same time carry young men's portraits in your pocket eh?"

"It isn't a young man's. Give it me back!"

"After I have admired my rival," he said, with mock jealousy. "Really, Becca, I knew you were a little flirt, but—what's this?" he broke off, as he looked at the portrait. "It is Lady Norah's?" he added, as he read the inscription, and his voice changed. "Where and how did you get it?"

"I found it on the staircase. She must have dropped it."

"Very likely."

"Well, give it me back if you've looked at it long enough."

But with a smile he put the photograph in his breast pocket, where it lay near the little blue phial.

"Not just yet," he said. "Don't be afraid, you shall have it back presently."

"What do you want it for?" she demanded.

He could not have given her the only reason: that anything belonging

to the children of the Ainos, a people living in Northern Japan, do not receive their names until they are five years old. It is the father who then chooses the name by which the child is afterwards to be called.

In Iceland, that country of gentle and old-fashioned customs, it has always been the fashion to present to the baby, when its first tooth appeared, a lamb, to be its very own, cared for and tended as no other pet could be, and never to be parted with.

The heat developed by the firing of heavy guns is remarkable. During some recent tests a gun that had been fired seventy-five times melted solder placed upon the chase, while another was hot enough to soften lead, indicating a temperature of 600 degrees Fahr.

FOR COUNTING HERRINGS.

Very clever is a Swedish inventor named Eklenberg, who has constructed a machine which takes herrings as they come from the net, sorts them into the four sizes recognized by the trade, scrapes off their scales, cuts off their heads, splits, cleans, and washes them inside and out. The machine does all this automatically, and turns out 20,000 herrings per hour.

EMOTION STOPS A CONCERT.

The tenth bar of Chopin's "Funeral March" had been reached at a concert in Strasburg when the pianist found himself playing alone. The other members of the orchestra, overcome by emotion, had ceased playing. The pianist rose in tears and left the room, and the programme abruptly closed.

HONEST PHYSICIAN.

Works With Himself First.

It is a mistake to assume that physicians are always skeptical as to the curative properties of anything else than drugs.

Indeed, the best doctors are those who seek to heal with as little use of drugs as possible and by the use of correct food and drink. A physician writes from Calif. to tell how he made a well man of himself with Nature's remedy:

"Before I came from Europe, where I was born," he says, "it was my custom to take coffee with milk (cafe au lait) with my morning meal, a small cup (cafe noir) after my dinner and two or three additional small cups at my club during the evening."

"In time nervous symptoms developed, with pains in the cardiac region, and accompanied by great depression of spirits, despondency—in brief, 'the blues.' I at first tried medicines, but got no relief, and at last realized that all my troubles were caused by coffee. I thereupon quit its use forthwith, substituting English Breakfast Tea."

"The tea seemed to help me at first, but in time the old distressing symptoms returned, and I quit it also, and tried to use milk for my beverage. This I was compelled, however, to abandon speedily for while it relieved the nervousness somewhat, it brought on constipation. Then by a happy inspiration I was led to try the Postum Food Coffee. This was some months ago and I still use it. I am no longer nervous, nor do I suffer from the pains about the heart, while my 'blues' have left me and life is bright to me once more. I know that leaving off coffee and using Postum healed me, and I make it a rule to advise my patients to use it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

value that cannot be estimated. It is held by some that Nature provides a cure for every disease which neglect and ignorance have visited upon man. However, this may be, it is well known that Parmlce's Vegetable Pills, distilled from roots and herbs, are a powerful remedy in curing all disorders of the digestion.

SECRETS OF THE TRADE

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OFFERED FOR RECIPES.

Chartreuse Monks Declined Rothschild's Offer of Five Million Dollars.

Five million dollars is a lot of money, but it is quite certain that there is more than one secret in the world which is worth every farthing of it. In point of fact the Rothschild family on one occasion offered the Chartreuse monks \$5,000,000 in cash if they would disclose the secret of the preparation of the famous liqueur for which they are noted, and to which they give their name. It is flavored with more than fifty varieties of seeds and flowers, and an annual profit of \$750,000 is made from its manufacture, which is distributed among various religious and charitable bodies. Without a moment's hesitation the monks declined the Rothschild's offer.

Of scarcely less value is the secret of the manufacture of the other liquor made by the Benedictine monks. This almost priceless recipe was lost during the French Revolution, and nobody could remember the process of manufacture. In 1803 the recipe was discovered again in MS.

Capitalized at 5 per cent., the secret of the manufacture of the ink with which the United States banknotes are printed is worth \$1,000,000 to the only man who knows it. There is only

ONE MAN IN THE WORLD

who can make this ink, and the secret of the method was imparted to him by his father, the inventor, on his death-bed, on the understanding that he would never disclose it except to his—the son's—son or other nearest relative when he in turn was dying.

The American Government cannot do without this ink, as it is the only one which will print on the peculiar surface of the paper which is employed for the notes, and thus would-be forgers, with unique paper and unique ink to contend against, are set the stiffest task imaginable. The Government pay their ink man \$50,000 a year, which makes the secret worth the figure mentioned.

For this fee with his own hands he makes enough ink to last the Government a year, and it takes him just a fortnight to make it. Six men are constantly employed for the rough work of preparing the ingredients, and then when all is ready the owner of this splendid recipe locks himself up in a room alone and after a fortnight he has completed the process.

It is well known that an invaluable secret exists in regard to the manufacture at Laverstoke of the paper from which Bank of England notes are made. This secret is known only to the governor of the Bank and to three other persons, but it is not so well known that the same quartet hold the secret also of the manufacture of the printing ink, which is one of the most peculiar in the world. All that is known to the outside world is that charred husks and Rhenish vines are

AMONG THE INGREDIENTS.

There are many less important secrets—secrets as to foods and drinks—for which large sums have been offered from time to time, but invariably refused. Such a one is in the keeping of the Mansion House butler, who received it from his pre-

THE ROYAL LANCET COLONIZATION and Investment Co., WINNIPEG, MAN.

decessor, and who in due course will pass it on to the man who succeeds him. It is the secret of the preparation of the loving cup which is produced at the great civic banquets. Those who have sipped of it know that claret is the basis, and that it contains many other liqueurs and spices, but it is a curious and wonderful concoction, and the mystery of it will never be fathomed by outsiders. It is already many generations old.

Similarly the wonderful and fascinating hock cup which is served at Court balls and banquets is prepared according to a process which is not and never will be known outside Buckingham Palace, despite the great curiosity which has already been evinced by manufacturers, caterers, and others, who shrewdly realize that there is a mint of money waiting for the man who is enabled to put it on the market.—London Tit-Bits.

THE RICHEST NITRE BED.

The richest bed of nitre in the world is at Atacama, in Chili. It covers 5,000 acres, contains 25,000,000 tons, and is valued at \$1,500,000,000.

Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is prepared from drugs known to the profession as thoroughly reliable for the cure of cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, griping pains and summer complaints. It has been used successfully by medical practitioners for a number of years with gratifying results. If suffering from any summer complaint it is just the medicine that will cure you. Try a bottle. It sells for 25 cents.

"This awful extravagance of yours must stop. You've saved absolutely nothing for a rainy day." "Oh, yes, I have, dear; I've saved a lovely blue rainy-day skirt."

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woollens and flannels; you'll like it.

"I can argue with anyone here," said the contentious man, fiercely. "I can argue—" "Oh, yes, you can argue," said the quiet little man in the corner; "the misfortune is that you can't reason."

A Wide Sphere of Usefulness.—The consumption of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has grown to great proportions. Notwithstanding the fact that it has now been on the market for over thirty-one years, its prosperity is as great as ever, and the demand for it in that period has very greatly increased. It is beneficial in all countries, and wherever introduced fresh supplies are constantly asked for.

Johnny—"Pa, what is tact?" Pa—"Tact, Johnny, is knowing how to do things without appearing to do them. For instance, I asked Mr. Aridman to dinner this evening, and incidentally remarked that your mother would entertain us on the piano. Mr. Aridman said he was so sorry he couldn't come."

Neglect a cough and contract consumption.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

cures consumption, but don't leave it too long. Try it now. Your money back if it doesn't benefit you.

Price: S. C. Wells & Co. 261 25c 50c \$1 LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

Disease takes no summer vacation.

If you need flesh and strength use

Scott's Emulsion

summer as in winter.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont., and \$1.00; all druggists.

ROMANCES OF SUCCESS

BEHIND THE SCENES OF FORTUNE-MAKING.

Many Prominent Examples of Pluck, Enterprise and Foresight.

Success is a magic word. People are never tired of hearing how famous men got to the top. And famous men are ready with wise saws and modern maxims for those at the bottom. But astonishingly little is written about the romance of success, and we therefore give our readers a few good stories from the records of commerce.

The man who made \$40,000,000 out of the lager beer industry was the captain of a ferry-steamer on Lake Michigan. On the shores of the lake a stolid old German named Best used to brew lager in small quantities for his compatriots in the settlement.

Captain Pabst was a frequent visitor, and fell in love with the German's daughter, whom he married. But there was no prospect of promotion in the steamboat service. So the young captain devoted his leisure to learning all there was to know about lager.

At length he made the old man almost afraid of his superior knowledge, and forced his way into the business. The result surprised everyone. In two years the little cabin private brewery had become a concern turning out 100,000 barrels annually. Another three years, and the output was 500,000 barrels a year. The present annual sale is over 5,000,000 barrels, and in the city of the industry's foundation the onetime steamer captain owns the Pabst Buildings, fifteen storeys high, Pabst Theatre, Pabst Hotel, and there is also Pabst, a pleasure resort.

SAVED BY IMITATIONS.

The man who invented the sewing-machine would have died of starvation if imitations had not sprung up. In fact, his fortune was made by the infringement of his patents. Elias Howe could not even borrow sufficient money to patent his first sewing-machine, and for some time he put by a little out of his four dollars weekly until he had sufficient to take out the patents. After that he worked his way about England and the States, in the fruitless endeavor to get his machine taken up.

Meanwhile, Allan Wilson brought out an improved machine which attracted attention, and the Wheeler and Wilson Company was the result. Then others turned their attention to it, and the Grovers and Singers entered the field. The sewing-machine was now fairly established, and poor Howe was still struggling to get his on the market. Then Howe went to work on other lines. He asserted his patent rights, the law upheld him, he won the commanding position in the industry, and henceforward the three great firms had to pay him a royalty of \$5 on every machine they made. From his penury, Howe suddenly leapt into the enjoyment of \$500,000 a year, and, strange to say, the Howe machine has never been put on the market.

STARTED LIFE WITH \$5.

John Brown, the founder of the great Atlas Works, of England, was the son of a poor slater, and early came to a difference with his father. The latter was anxious to put his son in a drapery shop, whereupon young Brown said he "would run away to sea before he became a counter-jumper." The father reluctantly gave way, and Brown jun-

RELICS OF THE PLAGUE.

Many Skeletons Found Near the Glasgow Hospital.

Ghastly discoveries have been made at the cutting of the foundations in connection with the Glasgow Royal Infirmary reconstruction scheme says the Glasgow Daily Mail. Hundreds of dead bodies have been found in the ground adjacent to the present institution.

It appears that during the cholera epidemic in Glasgow about sixty years ago pits were dug at this place and cartloads of bodies were thrown in daily. The pits were eventually covered up and practically forgotten, although a famous surgeon of the Royal Infirmary once sought to point out that the presence of the bodies, many of which still lie beneath the buildings of the old infirmary itself, was a menace to the health of the patients.

The bodies have been found in great heaps. It is said that in one heap alone there were the remains of sixty persons. The horror of the sights have worked upon the nerves of the laborers employed. Several have refused to work, and special men have had to be brought into service. The work of excavation is being done mostly at night, and in the early morning carts are engaged taking the bones and coffins to a plot of ground at Riddrie, outside the city, where they are reburied.

Bodies have been found turned in the coffins, pointing to interment before death. Many of the bodies have not been put in coffins at all, and a number were completely clad in working clothes—jackets, shirts, mole-skin trousers and boots.

ORNAMENTS FROM COAL

JAPS MAKE THEM WITH CRUDEST MACHINERY.

The Very Hardest of High Grade Coals Are Selected For This Work.

The queerest jewelry I ever saw is in Japan, which country I had occasion to visit last year, writes a correspondent of the Jewelers' Circular-Weekly. One day I was offered a chance to purchase a cane of hard wood, neatly polished and finished, with the top portion set off with some black glistening gems. I examined the glossy black specimens and discovered them to be coal. But the finishing effect and the general design presented a beautiful appearance, and I bought the cane.

After that I looked about for some of the shops in Nagasaki where the thrifty Japanese jewelers produce ornaments from the coal heaps of the wharves. It appears that it is a practise of the Japanese coal workers to save out certain samples of the coal which are suitable to dispose of to the metal workers. In the course of the day two or three pieces of hard, brittle, glossy black coal are selected.

The agent of the jeweler appears on the scene on his regular trip, and for a few pennies buys up the chosen portions. These pieces of coal are bundled together in a sack and taken to the shops of the

"BLACK DIAMOND" WORKERS, so called. This is the term applied by the tourist to the busy little Japanese workers in metals and coals. Of course the jewelry thus made is exceedingly inexpensive.

The Japanese metal worker does not expect to make more than half a dollar a day. He usually makes cane heads, umbrella heads, artistic corkscrews, neck gems, rings, and trinkets in general for the pub-

MANY VARIETIES OF TEAS

THEY ALL GROW FROM THE SAME PLANT.

Different Qualities Come From Various Methods of Curing and Drying.

Outside of the tea-growing countries, there are very few persons among the millions who drink tea that have more than the faintest idea how tea is grown and prepared for market. The vast majority of people know not whether it grows on vines or trees. If you ask the woman who drinks twenty cups a day, she will tell you that tea is an infusion of some kind of dried leaves but that is all she will know.

This ignorance seems astonishing when it is known that no other beverage—in fact, nothing but water itself—is so universally drunk as tea. It is drunk by the paupers of Asia as well as by the princes of Europe. It is the favorite drink of kings and the favorite drink of the eastern coolies who make less than a cent a day.

An interesting booklet on the cultivation and preparation of tea, issued recently by the Government of Formosa, a Japanese possession, tells all about the modern methods of tea culture and has many beautiful illustrations showing tea plantations and tea in process of fermenting, perfuming and drying. Though the methods are called modern, it is a fact that the cultivation and preparation of this popular plant have changed but little from what they were under the Chinese, centuries, and maybe thousands of years, ago. Tea growing is one field of agriculture where modern machinery has no place. It is essentially an industry where everything must be done by hand. The only place where improved agricultural implements could be used is in the ploughing, but as tea is grown mostly on rough and rocky hillsides, nothing but the simplest implements can be used.

FROM ONE FIELD.

There are dozens of varieties of tea as sold in the market, many of which were the same variety in the field. At one table the family drinks Oolong and will have no other; another family insists upon black tea; another upon the lightest of green teas, yet all of these teas grow upon the same stunted, scrub-like plants. There are about a dozen different varieties of the plant that supply dozens of varieties for the market.

The variety of tea depends on its preparation, its age when gathered, or upon foreign plants and flowers mixed with it to give fragrance. Young Hyson, Hyson and Hyson skin teas all grow on the same plants, yet there is as much difference between Hyson and Hyson skin as there is between the finest silk and the coarsest hemp. Americans and most Europeans drink tea that would not be tolerated by people of wealth and rank in China and Japan. A delicious cup of tea brewed at the finest restaurant in New York might delight the palate of the most practised epicure in that city, but if that same cup were served to the Empress of China "somebody's" head would drop off in the kitchen of the Imperial palace.

But that is not saying that the American gets bad tea. While Mr. Kwang Su wouldn't drink the tea we drink here, there is no doubt that the tea he does drink would lose the cook his job if he served it in one of the fine establishments on Fifth avenue.

METHODS OF CURING.

RUINS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Relics Found of the Finest Nature Worshipping Shrine.

Richard N. Hall, who has given eight years to the study of the ancient monuments in Southern Rhodesia, says that none of the hundreds of ruins have been more than partially explored. Many important ruins have been seen only by casual travelers, and the work of unearthing only a part of the great Zimbabwe area would be more than the labor of a lifetime. Still, researches have made great progress in the last few years. There are in Rhodesia no less than three hundred distinct ruins and groups of ruins. Only a few scores of these are entitled to rank as "ancient." The larger part of them probably do not date back of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries.

There is overwhelming evidence at the great Zimbabwe of the ancient civilization and arts possessed by the builders of the earliest period. The Zimbabwe temple is the finest and most intact example of a nature worshipping shrine known to the world. Its construction points unmistakably to some knowledge of geometry and astronomy on the part of the builders. It is quite certain that even the crudest methods at Zimbabwe of applying this knowledge, which was common to the ancient Semitic peoples, were imported from the near east and did not originate in South-east Africa.

The right of ascension of the sun, the heliacal rising and the meridian passages of stars, are believed to have been noted at Zimbabwe. These ancient builders were also past masters in the science of military defence the walls showing that the builders were military strategists of the highest order. Their gold ornaments, finely designed and engraved, could not have been the work of an uncivilized people, and the hundreds of ancient gold mines show that they were skilled in metallurgy and picked out rich shoots, patches, and pockets with marvelous cleverness. It is estimated that from these wide-spread mines they extracted \$875,000,000 of gold.

COOPIE HELD AS SLAVE.

Chinese Laborers Tortured at the Transvaal Mines.

Despatches now reaching England give a startling picture of the conditions under which imported Chinese laborers are forced to work in gold mines of the Transvaal. There are now 48,000 of the coolies employed in the mines. They are housed in compounds where they are in reality prisoners. Every infraction of the regulations or failure to turn out the allotted amount of work is visited with severe and degrading punishment.

Flogging was constantly resorted to as a disciplinary measure until recently, when, owing to the outcry raised in England, it was thought expedient to moderate the practice. Instead, however, other and more cruel methods of torture well-known in the far East have been substituted.

One of these is to strip the erring coolies absolutely naked and leave them tied by the pigtails to a stake in the compound for two or three hours, when other coolies gather round and laugh and jeer at their countrymen, who stand shivering in the intense cold.

Another method is to bind the coolie's left wrist with a piece of fine rope, which is then put through a ring in a beam about nine feet from the ground. This rope is then made taut so that the unhappy coolie with his left arm pulled up perpendicularly, has to stand on tiptoes in this position. He is kept as a rule for two hours in this position, during

Young Brown said he "would run away to sea before he became a 'counter-jumper.'" The father reluctantly gave way, and Brown, junior, aged fourteen, was apprenticed to a firm of steelmakers. When his term was over his father presented him with a new sovereign and a suit of clothes, and the firm offered him the managership of their factoring department.

Within eighteen years of the crisis with his father he was able to start in business for himself, and to take up the building of railway rolling stock. Then he introduced the conical steam buffer, and the immediate success of this led to the establishment of the famous Atlas Works. Two years later his turnover was \$315,000, and the following year it had increased to \$475,000.

HOW A FLEET BEGAN.

This ability to "see ahead" was characteristic of Alexander Allan, the founder of the famous Allan Line of steamships to Canada. On an old brig, the Jean, he was employed when she was conveying supplies to Wellington's forces in the Peninsula. Then the vessel was laid by, and offered for a mere song. Young Allan, while serving, had seen the opening for a service to Canada, and he had saved his earnings with great hopes. He secured the Jean, and blossomed forth as Captain Allan.

The first journey to Canada was a striking success. In a few years he had four sailing-vessels running between England and her Colony. Captain Allan kept "seeing ahead"—from sail to steam, from wood to iron, from one to a fleet the progress was continued, and the one-time seaman, together with his five sons, each made great fortunes out of the venture.

The most dominant personality in the railway world of England and America to-day is Mr. Charles T. Yerkes. His career is the romance of a very much rolling "stone" and a remarkable example of pluck, enterprise, and foresight. He has been clerk, stockbroker, insurance agent, banker, builder, and railway magnate.

He began as a junior clerk in a drygoods store, stuck at it for nearly seven years, saved enough money by scanty living and a rigid abstinence from pleasure to start in business for himself.

WHY HE PROSPERED.

He worked at insurance and stock-broking in an office the rent of which was fifty cents weekly, and then took larger premises, and developed the banking business. For a time he prospered amazingly, and then came the great Chicago panic, and he was ruined. But he had established a solid reputation for stick-to-it-iveness and integrity. He was assisted in the handling of some stock, and the deal resulted in an amazing coup, which at a stroke enabled Yerkes to obtain a huge interest in the Continental Passenger Railway of Philadelphia. He concentrated all his abilities on the undertaking, the shares in the concern advanced from \$15 to \$100 each, and in a few years he had made over \$2,500,000. Then he began building villages, which have since become prosperous cities, along the route, and in each he planted street railways. The rest of his romance is well known. His early creditors of his one great fall were paid, with compound interest at 6 per cent., and the name of Yerkes is known wherever there is a railway.

Wife—"If I thought a thing was wicked, I wouldn't do it." Husband—"Neither would I." Wife—"Ugh! I think smoking cigars is a wicked waste." Husband—"Then you should not smoke. Hand me a match, please."

a dollar a day. The usual cane heads, umbrella heads, artistic corkscrews, neck gems, rings, and trinkets in general for the public. Often these are made at his home in his little shop. Then, again, I found several of the workmen engaged together, with a boss to direct them. It is customary for one or more members of the working party to solicit custom frequently. In fact, some one is out all the time with samples.

The process of attaching the coal bits to the article is not difficult as practised by the Japanese. There is a base made by grinding and gouging, and this base is furnished with a surfacing of cement stuff bearing the properties of the elasticity of rubber. Into this rubber-cement composition the particles of coal are pressed and the composition is allowed to harden. When hard, a perfect grip is obtained on the coal, and the pieces will not work loose.

One workman devoted his spare time for weeks in modeling about ten inches of links. A tourist purchased it for \$2. The links were made on the plan that the ingenious boy makes the links of a chain from a solid stick of wood. These black links were given a good polish by being dipped in some native polishing solution for a coating, causing the chain to shine brilliantly.

The natives do a great deal of grinding and rubbing when finishing the coal jewels. The more friction applied,

THE RICHER IS THE GLOSS.

One may find several patterns of emery wheels, buffing wheels and other types of wheels in use. The workmen of this country are not nearly as up-to-date with their mechanical devices as are the soldiers at the front with their modern equipments of war.

I found many jewelers and other artisans employed with the crude apparatus used generations ago. The artisan calculates to have a boy or two about the place to turn the cranks for grinding and polishing wheels. Now and then I saw foot power used. Occasionally I discovered that an engine or electric motor had been installed and power secured from these sources, but the great bulk of this kind of work is done by manual exertion.

No doubt after the war there will be innovations in the mechanical work in the shops of the artisans, and those of the coal workers will be supplied with up-to-date contrivances, but at present they are very crude.

In speaking with one of the proprietors of a black diamond shop I was told that the very hardest of high grade coals should be selected for this ornamental work. The pieces should be ground down to the proper form and should be liberally polished. Then comes the setting of the coals or piece of coal in position on the article, followed by a final glossing by the use of oils and a soft cloth. This final polish is usually done by hand. Then the jewels are ready for the market.

DUPLICATES.

She—Did your sister get any duplicate wedding presents?

He—Yes; she married a widower with two boys.

A GENUINE WINNER.

Nell—So Maud's married. They say her husband's a very clever man.

Belle—Clever? He's a regular genius. He made all Maud's people like him from the start.

Tramp—"Beg pardon, sir, can you help a poor man? I've lost my voice, and now I'm out of work." Old Gentleman: "Out of work because you lost your voice? Are you a singer?" Tramp: "No sir; I sell fish."

the cook his job if he served it in one of the fine establishments on Fifth avenue.

METHODS OF CURING.

The distinctive quality of a tea comes largely from methods that are used to perfume it. In some teas, richly perfumed flowers are mixed with the tea leaves all through the drying and fermenting process, to give it a sweet fragrance. Pouchong tea, which is immensely popular with many epicures, is nothing but a scented Oolong. Four different varieties of flowers are used in giving it the fragrant odor that has made it so popular. Every little tea leaf is gathered by hand, the leaves are carefully assorted, and much painstaking labor is applied to every pound of tea that comes to the market.

Tea plants at maturity reach a height of 1 foot 3 inches to 3 feet, according to variety. There are eight varieties cultivated in Formosa. In that Japanese island tea culture was unknown until about a century ago, when it was introduced from China. Formosa then being a Chinese possession. In appearance a tea plant is more like the rosemary of our old-fashioned gardens than any other familiar plant. It is also much like the sage. The plants are considered old enough to yield leaves in the fourth year after transplanting. After they are thirteen years old they are pruned carefully for three years.

GATHERING THE LEAVES.

The leaves are gathered during seven months of the year, from April until November. Only the young terminal leaves are taken, nipped by hand, three or four at a time, with the greatest care. The tea is known as winter tea, autumn tea, summer tea, or spring tea, according to the season in which the leaves are gathered.

Tea plantations vary in size from a very few square yards to 120 square miles. About 1,000 pounds of green leaves is the usual yield per acre. These leaves when dried make about 250 pounds of tea ready for the pot. Oolong tea is placed on a canvas mat and exposed to dry in the sun directly after the gathering. This is the first withering. After a short time in the sun they undergo another withering process in bamboo trays placed in a room. After this they are poured into vessels called kamwo, the leaves are subjected to a third and last softening before being heated in pans. This softening is intended to perfume the tea by the slight fermentation which is engendered. This seems a simple process, but it requires the greatest skill. Tea is made good or bad according to the skill used. There are two stages of the pan-heating which follows the last withering. Upon leaving the heated pans, the tea is dried in three stages over a carefully regulated fire.

The color of the tea depends on the process used in withering and drying. The utmost skill has to be used in all the stages of preparation. Tea workers of the fields are not necessarily skilled in their tasks, but in the process of drying, coloring and perfuming it requires a man who has had years of experience. The best teas are prepared by men who have grown old at their work.

RUSSIA STILL FORMIDABLE.

It is ridiculous to imagine, as many seem to do, that the war with Japan has shattered Russia's strength as a great military land power. It has done nothing of the kind. Russia, if so minded, could easily bring a force against Afghanistan quite sufficient to absorb a certain portion of Afghan territory, and that is all she would do as a first step. The whole weight of the responsibility of taking the second step would devolve on Great Britain.—Capital, Calcutta.

his left arm pulled up perpendicular to stand on tiptoes in this position. He is kept as a rule for two hours in this position, during which time if he tries to get down on his heels he must dangle in the air, hanging from his left wrist.

Apparently these methods are not considered sufficiently effective, for it is said the compound managers are constantly inventing new forms of torture, and after punishment the coolies frequently have to be admitted to the hospital.

In consequence of this brutal treatment serious disorders have broken out among the coolies, hundreds are deserting and committing excesses of various kinds in the surrounding country. The authorities have now supplied the magistrates with guns and ammunition for distribution to enable the residents to defend themselves against the Chinese attacks.

HATLESS WOMEN BANNED.

Rector Closes Church Against Bonnetless Ladies.

The Rev. G. M. Parsons, vicar of St. Crantock's, Newquay, in Cornwall, England, is a stern disciplinarian. Newquay and its delightful neighborhood appear to be full just now of ladies carrying out the new treatment for the hair, which consists of walking about everywhere hatless, and, according to Mr. Parsons, they decline to make an exception of church-time.

Mr. Parsons has vainly recalled to them St. Paul's dictum in the First Epistle to the Corinthians, and has remonstrated during several seasons without effect. Now he has closed the church, posting up the following notice:

"Crantock Church is closed until further notice, except at the hours of Divine service. The church has hitherto been freely open. It is deplorable that it cannot so remain, as it ought to. This is wholly due to the irreverence of numbers of women who, walking uncovered, presume to enter God's house with no sign of reverence or modesty upon their heads.

"A small veil or kerchief would betoken this and be sufficient, but remonstrance during several seasons has proved in vain. Such a refusal by men to offer the customary respect of uncovering would justify their exclusion from God's house. The corresponding refusal by women to cover their heads obliges it. The church is closed with deepest regret and shame for the cause.

"It will mean much loss to the church of the devotion and offerings of the reverently disposed. It is hoped, however, that the solemn protest thus made in God's name will bring thoughtless persons to a better sense of what is due to His presence and glory, so that His house may speedily be set open as freely as before."

Several times during the recent London season the same question has arisen in the minds of certain clergymen with regard to the costumes of bridesmaids, who have lately in increasing numbers discarded hats for veils, small caps, and even wreaths of flowers. At Lord and Lady Hyde's wedding, to mention the most recent example, the bridesmaids wore infinitesimally small wreaths of forget-me-nots.

It will be noted, however, that, strictly speaking, St. Paul's words apply only to women who enter a church to join in the service.

FIRST GREAT DEPRESSION.

"What, may I ask, was the keenest disappointment of your career?" asked the anxious interviewer.

The great financier stared coldly at the ink bottle. "It was when I was 4 years old, I think," he drawled, "when I woke up one morning and found my red balloon shrunken to one-fourth the size of the day before."

CURIOUS DRIVING FEATS

MANY NOVEL AND STRIKING PERFORMANCES.

Various Animals Have Been Used in These Amusing Exploits.

The most curious driving feat on record was perhaps that of Mr. Huddy, the Lismore postmaster, who at the age of ninety-seven took as strange a team as the ingenuity of man ever brought together says London Tit-Bits. He travelled from Lismore to Fermoy in an oyster-tub, drawn by the following oddly-assorted team; a pig, a badger, two cats, a goose, and a hedgehog. Crowned with a flaming red night-cap, with a whip in one hand and a horn in the other, this veteran Jehu kept his half-dozen "steeds" in hand in a most skilful manner and made a triumphal progress to Fermoy through an avenue of applauding spectators.

An almost equally curious spectacle was that of the match, in 1846, between two Yorkshire farmers, one of whom pitted his pig against the other's pair of geese in a mile driving contest. The betting was 2 to 1 on the porker; but, to the dismay of his supporters, he turned mutinous and after depositing his driver in the ditch, left the geese, who were on their best behaviour, to

ENJOY A WALK-OVER.

A short time ago a singular wager was made at the Hotel Cecil between Mr. James R. Larkin, of Denver, Colorado, and Mr. Samuel Post, of Dallas, Texas. Mr. Larkin and Mr. Post were having tea in the courtyard of the Cecil when Mme. Rejane drove up with her team of mules. Mr. Larkin remarked that the team was a "shine," and declared that he could get a team of Texas steers that would outclass Mme. Rejane's mules. Mr. Post, who liked the mules, said that he would bet that his friend from Denver could not drive a pair of steers in a carriage. "How much will you bet?" asked Mr. Larkin.

"As much as you like," was the reply.

Mr. Larkin suggested \$10,000, and the details of the wager were then settled. To win the \$10,000 Mr. Larkin must drive a team of long-horned Texan steers into the courtyard of the Cecil, the animals to be as completely under control as Mme. Rejane's mules.

"I will win that bet easily," Mr. Larkin remarked. "We have had steers broken to harness for exhibition purposes in the States, and only recently a Brazilian drove a team of cows tandem in Paris."

A CLEVER FEAT OF DRIVING.

was the outcome of a wager made more than a century ago. The Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) was on a visit to the Duke of Cumberland at Grove House, Brighton. The Hon. Thomas Onslow, who was one of the house-party, was driving his gig in at one of the gates of the palisades before the Duke's residence when he ran foul of the fence, which occasioned the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cumberland, who were at the time looking out of a window, jocularly to arraign his charioteering skill. This induced Mr. Onslow to offer their Royal Highnesses a bet of ten guineas each that he drove four horses in his phaeton, the leaders galloping, through both the gateways twenty successive times without touching. The bets being accepted by their Royal Highnesses, the horses were immediately put to, when Mr. Onslow mounted his phaeton and won his bets by performing the task with great ease and dexterity.

QUEER PROBLEMS OF LAW.

Cases With Which English Judges Have Struggled.

Hundreds of years of test cases have not yet elucidated all the possible points of difficulty in the English law.

Here is a remarkable problem with which the Blackburn lawyers have just been confronted: An English gentleman had twin sons who were born within a few minutes of each other. He made a will that his property in Australia should go to whichever of the two sons arrived at the age of 21 first.

The younger of the two emigrated to Australia, while the other remained in England, and the former was still in the Antipodes at the time of his coming of age. Now, Australian time is some hours in advance of Greenwich, and, therefore, the young man out there was 21 before his elder brother at home. Which of these two brothers is legally entitled to the property? The question has not yet been decided, and in the meantime readers may exercise their own acumen upon it.

Are eggs eggs, or are only hens' eggs eggs? This may seem a ridiculous question, but nice shades of meaning are involved, and a case which turned upon it went through two or three courts of law. A lady sent an order for a dozen eggs to a dairyman and he sent her ducks' eggs. She sent them back as not being what she ordered, but he refused to take them. She, in turn, declined to keep them, and some time elapsing between their journeys from the house to the shop, the eggs went bad, and eventually the shopkeeper sued the lady for 1s. 6d., their value.

The county court Judge ordered her to pay, declaring that ducks' eggs were as much eggs as any others; but the lady appealed, and King's Bench reversed the decision on the ground that when a party ordered eggs hens' eggs were meant, and if any other contention were admitted any kind of eggs might be sent, such as pigeons' canaries' or even rattlesnakes'. Ducks' eggs, it was decided, were not eggs in the ordinary meaning of the term.

Are the grandchildren of a man also his children? In the legal sense this question is not so absurd as it looks, and some time ago it was most seriously and laboriously contended in the courts that according to act of Parliament they were.

The particular act in question, passed in the reign of the late Queen Victoria, laid it down that "the father and the grandfather, the mother and the grandmother, and the children of any poor person, being of sufficient ability, shall relieve and maintain any such poor person."

The argument was that, according to the context, grandchildren were to be reckoned as children for this purpose, just as grand-parents were reckoned as parents. On the other side it was argued that if grandchildren were children then great-grandchildren were children also, and that a man might in this way be called upon to support his father and mother, his four grandparents, his eight great-grandparents and as many grandchildren and great-grandchildren as he might be lucky or unlucky enough to possess.

Is skimmed milk milk? A man asked for a glass of milk to drink and was given skimmed milk, and the purveyor was fined for it; but in a higher court the decision was reversed, it being contended at the time that skimmed milk was really much more milk than milk that was not skimmed, since the latter contained something that was not milk at all—that is, cream.

PAWNBROKING IN FRANCE

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE.

Run by Government and Pays Good Dividend—Charges are Moderate.

In England pawnbroking has risen from illicit beginnings to be one of the most potent factors in the life of the poor. Money-lending is, of course, necessary, says the London Chronicle. It is not always an evil. All banks, except savings banks, are pawnbroking houses; but it is the double curse of the poor that they are more subject to extortion and less well protected by the law than other classes. The evils of present-day pawnbroking are four: (a) The interest charged is far too high; (b) It is to the direct advantage of the lender to encourage chronic thriftlessness; (c) many illegal fees are exacted; and (d) the pawnbroker is not infrequently a "fence"—a dealer in stolen goods.

In France pawnbroking is a more merciful and healthy institution, under the direct management of the State. So far as possible, it is robbed of the painful and degrading conditions which accompany it here. The French ouvrier or commis in need of a loan does not sneak suddenly through a small doorway down a turning, and hide himself in one of a row of dirty compartments; he goes without shame to one or other of the twenty-five Parisian or the forty-four provincial Mounts of Compassion and waits his turn in a public room.

HOW IT IS DONE.

On the counter, he lays his pledge—a watch, camera, bundle of clothing, or the like—and there is little or no haggling over the amount to be lent. The assistant inspects the article with a rapid glance and a trained judgment. "Seven francs on the watch," he says at once. A nod from the borrower binds the bargain, and the filling-in of the pink, white or yellow paper receipt completes it.

The chief pawnbroking establishment is in The Street of White Mantles, to Anglicize its name, and here are constantly stored hundreds of thousands of pledges. They are of every conceivable variety and range in value from a few pence to many pounds. To walk through the interminable narrow gangways of the place is to lose oneself in a forest of clocks, furniture, sewing machines, dinner services, kettles, statuettes, knife-grinders, and barometers. In this one establishment there are nearly ten miles of these passages, and all are lined with goods from floor to ceiling. The sight is melancholy enough. Observe this avenue of fittings: it is filled to overflowing with immense numbers of small, neat packages—each containing a cheap silver watch or some small article of jewellery. Watches are, of course, the principal pledges. Every year no fewer than 350,000 find their way into the Parisian Mont de Piété—nearly a thousand a day. As the whole population of Paris is only 2,700,000, it follows that one person out of eight must pawn his watch every year.

MOTOR CARS PUT IN.

It should not be supposed that only the poor make use of the establishments. In select corners of the long galleries are to be found interesting collections of bronzes, medallions, paintings, fans and other artistic objects of good value. Nor is this all. There are wealthy borrowers who, from motives of their own, prefer transactions with the State to dealing with private bankers. On a single article of jewellery, as high an

LONDON'S EMPTY MOUTH

TRIBUTE FROM THE WHOLE WIDE WORLD.

Ships That Pour Their Cargoes On to the Great Thames Docks.

A map of the Thames and its estuary looks nothing so much as what it is, London's open mouth always gaping for more; you can think of every loaded ship that comes in as a spoonful, says a London paper.

Daily, an average of 40 ships feed us with a meal of something like 400,000 tons of provender—which includes, of course, all the seaborne goods we want for warmth and light, timber, oil and coal.

You may take any day of the week to illustrate any day of the year. Opening haphazard, the great book kept in the Long Room at the Custom House in Thames street, and called Ships Entered Inwards, we find on one day this month that there were six steamers from various ports in Holland, laden with butter, cheese, eggs, rabbits, and other dairy goods. Three steamers from France, with wines, potatoes, woollens, provisions, etc. Four steamers from Germany with general merchandise. Four from the United States with cattle, flour, tobacco, and manufactured goods, including an oil-tank steamer with petroleum. One liner from Java and the Spice Islands of the East with coffee, cocoa, condiments, tobacco—in fact a show of almost all the prodigal tropics can squander and still have. Three vessels from Belgium with dairy goods, one with wines and dried and fresh fruit from Spain. Next four sailing ships from Norway with white timber. Then two steamers from Sweden with paper, strawboards, matches, and general merchandise. One from Italy with wines, dried and fresh fruits, straw plait, and marble. Three from Russia with grain and one from the West Indies with more products of a violent sun, tropical fruit, coffee, sugar, rum, rubber, ornamental woods, tobacco and spices.

FROM THE STORIED EAST.

Although in this list they do not appear, it should be mentioned that several times a week there is an Australian and New Zealand liner inwards with perhaps 10,000 carcasses of frozen mutton and beef, maybe 3,000 cases of butter and (in season) a great bulk of apples and wool. Then, too, there are weekly the British India, P. and O., and Clan liners, in addition to supplementary boats of minor lines, bringing from the Persian Gulf, Bombay, Kurachi, Calcutta, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Siam, Java, Borneo, China and Japan all that we want, which the abundant East can bring us—tea, coffee, cocoa, jute, tobacco, hardwoods, horns and hides, spices, and feathers principally. The complete list would be prodigious. It would even include broken eggs in barrels from Shanghai.

FISH, MARBLE, IVORY.

Coming down the river from London bridge, Fresh Wharf is always busy with boats from Spain and the Mediterranean laden with dried and fresh fruits, almonds, straw plait, and other specialties of bright sunshine. Here, too, there is a special floor devoted to Italian marbles. Near by is Billingsgate, where is landed daily an average of 40 tons of fish from the Dogger alone. Off Tower Stairs there are always steamers from the Netherlands with

Mr. Cawston mounted his position and won his bets by performing the task with great ease and dexterity.

About the same time, too, the following eccentric riding feats were recorded:—

"A military gentleman, ridden by a jockey weighing 7st. 5lb., booted and spurred, ran with a fat bullock, unmounted, across the Steine for 100 guineas, which was won easily by the former." A great concourse of people assembled to witness this extraordinary event; and the chronicler adds, "A hat-full of money might have won; 3, 4, and 5 to 1 being offered on the loser." In 1788 the famous "Cripple-gate," brother of Earl Barrymore, rode a horse up the stairs to the topmost room at Mrs. Fitzherbert's house. The animal could not be induced to descend, and two blacksmiths had to drag it down.

BY MAIN FORCE.

The latter feat reminds one of a madcap exploit of the Prince of Rohan, who made a wager with some boon companions that he would drive four horses up and down the steps leading to Monaco. No sooner said than done. The Prince went to the nearest cab-rank, selected his four steeds, and performed the dangerous feat not only without the least mishap, but in the most brilliant fashion. A few years ago, too, a nobleman who wagered £250 that he would ride a pony to the top of his house in the West-end of London and down again, accomplished the feat with some difficulty, but without accident.

Nearly sixty years ago John Sloan, an actor and singer, while playing at Canterbury made a heavy bet that he would play Tom (in "Intrigue") and sing a comic song in the Canterbury, Rochester, and Maidstone theatres between seven and eleven o'clock on the same evening. After acting and singing at Canterbury he jumped into a postchaise and drove as swiftly as four horses could carry him to Rochester, covering the twenty-six miles in 100 minutes. Here he again played his part and sang his song, and in forty-four minutes more swift horses landed him at Maidstone, eight miles away, where he completed his performance and won his wager with a quarter of an hour to spare.

ANCIENT SCOTTISH COLONY.

A Whole Community in the Heart of France.

Those who are aware of the manner in which the early Scottish settlers in Quebec intermarried with and were absorbed by the French-Canadians, will be interested to learn that attention has recently been drawn, in a French contemporary, to the existence of an ancient Scottish colony in the heart of France. It appears that there is a canton in Berry which is inhabited by the descendants of a band of Scottish soldiers who, under John, Earl of Darnley, helped Charles VII. to expel the English. Scotsmen, as every reader of "Quentin Durward" is aware, did yeoman's service to France in the Middle Ages and long afterwards; but nowhere else has a complete colony preserved its original characteristics. The descendants of Darnley's men-at-arms are said to speak a dialect which is not that of their neighbors; their tall stature, fair hair, and blue eyes indicate their northern ancestry; and, although they have intermarried for centuries, their bodily vigor is such that exemption from military service is considerably rarer among them than among the surrounding population. Their home is the forest of Haute Brune, near Bourges, or, rather, the land on which the forest once stood, and hence their local name of "Foretins." Although numerous families, or groups of families, of Scottish origin exists in other parts of France, the "Foretins" of Berry are the only instance of the persistent and perceptible survival of a whole community descended from Scotsmen of the Middle Ages.

skimmed, since the latter contained something that was not milk at all—that is, cream.

CHINESE DOCTORS.

Prescriptions of Many Ingredients—Treatment by Massage.

Chinese physicians of much repute never visit a foot, but must be carried to the patient on a horse, mule or jack, or in a carriage. At the patient's residence the doctor first rests awhile, and in the meantime is served with liquors and confections and often with a formal meal.

He usually collects no fee but receives a percentage of the fees of the apothecary, if he does not himself have an apothecary shop. In all cases of cure, however, he is rewarded with rich presents, whose value depends on the rapidity and completeness of the relief. Apothecary shops exist in every village of any size.

Prescriptions always consist of several drugs, as high as twenty ingredients being frequently the case. They are put up in pill shape or given in their natural condition and boiled together by relatives. This mess, usually of bitter taste (and whose odor generally horrifies foreigners) is always administered hot, and usually in big cups.

A Chinese medicine book, dating back to the Ming dynasty (1568-1044) contains no less than 28,789 receipts. Materials of the Materia Medica Sinensis consists of vegetables, minerals and articles belonging to the animal kingdom, such, for instance, as dragon's teeth, centipedes, scorpions, Spanish flies, roaches, beetles, tadpoles, etc.

Chines doctors are, however, not content with medicines alone. They are adepts in massage, especially of the head and of the stomach and bowels. When light massage does not work a cure or give relief (in pains of the stomach, for instance), the doctor will kneel on the stomach and rub and knead with his knees and hands the painful part, and this he will keep up until the patient is relieved (or says he is).

Another of his remedies is acupuncture, or plunging a needle into various parts of the body—a treatment that is said to be very effectual in many complaints, and is highly regarded.

ENGLAND DRINKS LESS.

General Decrease, Except of the Light Wines.

The decrease in the consumption of wines, spirits and beer in the United Kingdom during the last few years has been frequently commented upon. Last year it was very noticeable. The Chancellor of the Exchequer ascribes it to a wave of temperance, but others say it is due to bad trade and a scarcity of money.

Yet, coincident with the general decrease in the consumption of wine, spirits and beer, there is reported a notable increase in the consumption of port wine, not of the old heavy variety so much as in the lighter kinds which have been kept in wood and are recommended by physicians. These varieties are used extensively in houses from which port had been abolished for years. The people, according to a prominent wine merchant, are losing the fear of port as a producer of gout.

As against the increased favor of light port, there is a decrease in quantity used of the various liquors which until recently had been constantly growing in use. They have now fallen under suspicion as not being aids to digestion. One exception in this class is brandy, which still holds its own in public favor.

John—"She is anything but handsome. Why, she hasn't even got a good figure." James—"I'll admit she isn't a beauty, but she is worth half a million in her own right, and if that isn't a handsome figure then I'm no mathematician."

from motives of their own, prefer transactions with the State to dealing with private bankers. On a single article of jewellery, as high an amount as 180,000 francs—£5,000—has been advanced.

The motor-car, of course, was not long in finding its way into the collection; one can imagine its harassed owner, worried with ignition troubles and the difficulty of meeting his instalments, driving up to the entrance with a last proud burst of speed, and walking off presently, his goggles in one pocket and notes for fifty or a hundred pounds in another. A remarkable sight is the display of bicycles. Seeing is believing, and to judge by appearances French cyclists would seem to be the most improvident folk in the world. In one of the subsidiary establishments in the Rue Servan are stacked four great compact rows of machines, running from end to end of a vast, well-lighted shed, and forming one of the most remarkable sights that could be imagined.

INTEREST IS REASONABLE.

In this single building between two and three thousand machines have found a temporary resting place. The Apache's velo and the spendthrift South American's nickle-plated and silver-mounted machine wait side by side the hour of their redemption. The eye travels down the interminable aisle of saddles and handle-bars and sees no empty space where another cycle might be stored.

The explanation is simple. The interest which "ma tante" charges on the articles she takes under her care is so low that many hundreds of riders pawn their machine in order to get them well housed during the winter months. Seven per cent. is the amount of the levy—a striking contrast with our English 25. Therefore the owner of a wedding ring pledged for 16s. in France would pay only 1s. 2d. interest at the end of the year; here in London the borrower would pay 4s. Yet, if we are to believe their official organs, English pawnbrokers find it none too easy a task to secure a working profit. It is strange, then—is it not?—to learn that the French Mont de Pieté contributes yearly some 80,000 francs—rather more than £3,000—to the "Assistance Publique"—the State charitable fund. The difference between the two systems may be effectively summed up. In France pawnbroking establishments contribute to the relief of the poor; in England, to their distress.

SPECIAL TRAIN FOR DRUNKS.

Provision Made on an English Railway Line.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company have decided to make exceptional provisions for those of their patrons who have been overcome by thirst.

The company will run special trains on Bank and other holidays which will be reserved for the exclusive use of passengers, whose hilarity is like to annoy more sedate travellers.

These "Bacchus Specials" will run between the large towns of the two counties after the ordinary traffic has been cleared away, and will collect and disgorge inebriated excursionists at the smaller stations on their routes.

The trains will have no distinctive badge, but a nice appreciation of the sensitive feelings of their occupants will be shown by drawn blinds to screen them from the public gaze, and lowered lights to prevent mutual recognition.

A trial trip was made recently, which was chosen as approximating most closely to Bank Holiday conditions.

Sixty passengers who had been rejected at Liverpool, by the "sober trains," were placed in a "vine-leaf train," and departed to Southampton.

Tommy—Pop, what are hiccougs? Tommy's Pop—Hiccougs, my son, are messages from departed spirits.

landed daily an average of 40 tons of fish from the Dogger alone. Off Tower Stairs there are always steamers from the Netherlands with dairy produce, and just below the Tower is the entrance to St. Katharine dock, used mainly by coasters. Here the river, running south-east, makes a promontory of the north shore, the extremity being Wapping, the waterways then running north-west to Free Trade Wharf before making another bend. The London docks make a short cut across the band, and are world famous for their wine vaults, for they are frequented by steamers from Spain. Here, too, is the famous Ivory floor; but with regard to the latter it should be noted that to facilitate matters, in certain docks and up-town warehouses special room is set apart for certain commodities which may have been discharged elsewhere on the river. The Ivory, for instance, may have come up from the Tilbury dock. Again, the Victoria docks have warehouses devoted solely to tobacco. The tea and coffee also are always shifted in bond to up-town stores. In the London docks during the season may be seen vast stacks of bales of wool, the sole cargo of Australasian sailing craft.

THE GRAIN SHIPS.

At Fenner's wharf is the entrance to the Millwall docks. Here come numerous grain from Russia and America, timber ships from Norway, a line of steamers with fruits and good things from the Mediterranean, Elder Dempster's West African and Canadian steamers, and Wilson's steamers from Scandinavia.

Right round the river's bend, by Green's shipbuilding yard, is the entrance to the East India dock, the home of the Union Castle and the Natal lines of South African steamers; here, too, are great wool sheds that wait for the sailing vessels from Australasia.

The next dock is the Victoria, with its great tobacco floors, and its refrigerators for frozen meat. Its next neighbor is the Albert dock, where the P. and O. and B.T. boats go, several Australian lines, a South American line, many American boats (it deals largely in grain) and steamers from China and Japan. The famous French line, the Messageries Maritimes, bringing a good deal of cargo from Madagascar and the east, have their berth here also. But the only shelters at the Albert are of corrugated iron, so all produce is shifted without much delay to the Victoria docks and up-town.

On the south side, commencing at the bridge, there come boats laden with champagne, potatoes, and provisions from France.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Truth needs no tinsel. Weakness cannot wait. Friends never come in flocks. Love is the great human lodestone. Labor is the noblest of all prayers. Every sin would like to syndicate itself.

All saints are homemade but none are self-made. The world needs kindness more than creeds.

When religion is only a thing it is worse than nothing.

Enough is as good as a feast; more leads but to famine.

Even a child knows the difference between piety and padding.

No man can be an infidel who has some faith in other men.

A few friends at heart are worth a whole directory in the head.

The day of rest is never the better for making it a day of rust.

Look to your works and your wings will take care of themselves.

It is easy to forgive the man who has wronged the other fellow.

The only doubts for which to apologize are those you feel like advertising.

Business School founded 1877. Practical and thorough. Five complete courses. Many graduates occupying important places as book-keepers and shorthand reporters. \$7.00 pays board, room and tuition, electric light, use of gymnasium and baths, all but books, laundry, etc., for 10 weeks—longer time at same rate. Special reduction to ministers, or to two or more entering at same time from same school. Special reduction to book-keeping, who is also an expert penman, and who is a good shorthand in constant attendance. The teachers in the literary department also assist in the

Subscription in advance type, in black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and
News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald.....	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$1.80

The officers of the Ontario Vegetable Growers Association have instructed the Secretary to make arrangements for a committee representing The Vegetable Growers of the province to appear before the Tariff Commission when it meets in Toronto, to give evidence on behalf of the vegetable growers. Every year great quantities of vegetables are shipped to the leading cities in Canada from the United States, and often sold at prices below the cost of production at the centres where they are disposed of. The United States Tariff prevents Canadian growers shipping their vegetables to the leading cities in the United States when their markets are favorable.

The Vegetable Growers feel that they have a grievance, and that some-

any small experiment along the lines of Mr. Rider Haggard's report. It has been said to him by a high authority that an experiment with fifty families should be made. "Absolutely useless," was Mr. Sifton's emphatic opinion. The West is too vast to be made the scene of a small experiment. Fifty families set down in the midst of so many millions of acres would not be bulky enough to withstand the attraction of gravitation, and would be crumpled up like a leaf. These people are not self-reliant bushmen or veldtsmen, but persons who have found life a little too much for them, and they would be forlorn, discouraged. If anything is done along the line of Haggard's proposal, it must be largely done so that it will "give the beneficiaries a sense of importance, and of responsibility for a spacious reputation in a spacious country." This appears to be a wise opinion. The correspondent gives an example of the shrewdness of Mr. Sifton in his handling of the Barr colonists. He writes:

The Barr colonists left England forty months ago to find what is now Lloydminster, away upon the Saskatchewan. They were the wildest lot of Englishmen ever turned loose on the prairie: veritably a band of human bronchos. The Minister at Ottawa knew they were coming and what manner of men they were. He sent for his born manager of the hopeless. "Go to Saskatoon with your team and tent. Sit there until the colonists have gone on. Say nothing; do nothing; you might as well talk to the wind as give any advice to them while their stomachs are full. When they begin to hunger and don't know what to do with themselves, they will be willing to listen. Don't go to them. Let somebody know there is a Government agent within reach. If they send for you, hope sincerely you don't intrude. The Government doesn't wish to offer any advice; but if you can be of service why, you'll be very glad." It fell out as the Department expected. Two or three days on the trial bred confusion and emptiness among the colonists. They held indignation meeting and deposed the parterial Barr. That did not dissipate their troubles, and when they heard incidentally of the Government agent, they besought him to help them. He did, and they are making a success of life under novel, and at one time painful, conditions.

BITS FROM THE WRITERS.

Audacity stands in the place of ancestors to those who are not well born. —Lucas Cleave.

A long, slow friendship is the best; a long, slow enmity the deadliest. —Sefon Merriman.

Among the quieter satisfactions of life must be ranked in a high place the peace of a man who has made up his mind. —Anthony Hope.

Many men have ability, few have genius, but fewer still have character. Character is the rarest thing in England. —John Oliver Hobbes.

Who steals hearts steals souls, wherefore it behooves woman to look that the lock be strong and the key hung high. —F. Marion Crawford.

Any fool can get a notion. It needs training to drive a thing through—experience and conviction; not rushing after the first fancy.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature of

Wm. D. Little

Package Dyes.

Diamond Dyes the people's choice, Diamond Dyes make all rejoice; Diamond Dyes for mothers, wives, Diamond Dyes make glad their lives; Diamond Dyes are fast and true, Diamond Dyes make all things new; Diamond Dyes cost but a dime, Diamond Dyes save money, time; Diamond Dyes a household name, Diamond Dyes have world-wide fame; Diamond Dyes stand every test, Diamond Dyes earth's first and best. Refuse all substitutes which are usually poor imitations. Never accept from a dealer the something he calls JUST AS GOOD. Insist upon getting the Diamond Dyes. Send to Walls & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, P. Q., for valuable book on home dyeing work and card of dyed samples. Sent free to any address.

Not Playing Futures.

"Yis, mum, O'll make yez as good a cook as the next wan."

"I don't know anything about the next one, but you'll have to be better than the last one."

Social Axiom.

"I think I will invite the Bronsons. I know they would be glad to come."

"But, my dear, people who would be glad to come are the very ones you should not invite."

Sweet Girl.

Gerald—As it is to be a secret engagement it would not be wise for me to give you a ring at present. Geraldine—Oh, but I could wear it on the wrong hand.

The Blazer.

The name "blazer" was originally applied to the bright red uniform of the Lady Margaret Boat club of St. John's college, Cambridge. The brilliant scarlet which was the invariable characteristic of the Johnian "blazer" doubtless suggested the name, and as an expressive slang epithet it proved a hit. In course of time the application of the term widened and is now extended to any bright or pale colored flannel jacket, striped or plain, whether for cricket, football, tennis, boating or seaside wear. —London Standard.

Teachers in the literary department also assist in the work. The high character of the College is a guarantee of thoroughness. New Commercial Hall one of the finest in Ontario Catalogue with specimen of penmanship FREE.

PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D.,
Belleville, Ont.

Lake Ontario & Bay of Quinte Steamboat Co. LIMITED.

ROCHESTER AND 1000 ISLANDS

STR. NORTH KING leaves Deseronto on Sundays at 1.55 a.m. for Picton and 1000 Islands, calling at Gananoque and Alexandria Bay. Returning leaves at 9.55 for Rochester, N. Y.

BAY OF QUINTE ROUTE

STR. ALETHA leaves Deseronto at 7.30 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays for Picton and intermediate Bay of Quinte ports. Returning leaves Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8.15 p.m. for Belleville. Tickets and full information from

E. E. HORSLEY,
Traffic Manager,
Kingston.

J. L. BOYES,
Agent,
Napanee.

SEASON OF 1905.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE

Str. REINDEER

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS

LEAVE—Prinyer's Cove at 5.30 a.m. for Napanee and all way places. Leave Picton at 8 a.m., Deseronto at 9.30, arriving in Napanee at 10.30, connecting with G.T.R. noon trains going East and West.

RETURNING—will leave Napanee at 1.30 p.m., connecting at Deseronto with Steamer "Varuna" for Belleville and Trenton. Leave Deseronto at 2.30 p.m., Picton at 4.30 p.m. for down the bay.

This boat can be chartered for excursions on very reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

JAS. COLLIER, Captain.

Local Agent wanted

At once for "Canada's Greatest Nurseries" for the Town of Napanee and surrounding country, which will be reserved for the right man.

START NOW at the best selling season and handle our NEW SPECIALTIES on Liberal Terms.

Write for particulars, and send 25c for our Handsome Aluminum Pocket Microscope (a little gem) useful to

Farmers in examining Seeds and Grains. Orchardists in examining trees for insects. Gardeners in examining Plants for insects. Teachers and Scholars in studying Botany and everybody in a hundred different ways.

STONE & WELLINGTON,

Fontbill Nurseries, (Over 800 acres)
32-3 m Toronto, Ont.

If a Cow gave Butter

mankind would have to invent milk. Milk is Nature's emulsion—butter put in shape for digestion. Cod liver oil is extremely nourishing, but it has to be emulsified before we can digest it.

Scott's Emulsion

combines the best oil with the valuable hypophosphites so that it is easy to digest and does far more good than the oil alone could. That makes Scott's Emulsion the most strengthening, nourishing food-medicine in the world.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists
Toronto, Ont.

50c. and \$1.00. All druggists

Why Red Rose Tea is Economical

RED Rose Tea has all the good points of two good teas and none of the weaknesses of any. You never drank a cup of straight Ceylon or Indian tea that could compare in strength, richness, delicacy and fragrance with the "rich fruity flavor" of Red Rose Tea.

Yet Red Rose Tea goes further and costs no more than either Indian or Ceylon teas alone.

Red Rose Tea is better than either Indian or Ceylon tea and is more economical because it goes further.

Red Rose Tea

is good Tea

T. H. Estabrooks
St. John, N.B., Toronto, Winnipeg

CAMDEN SHOW.

The Agricultural Society of the Township of Camden was favored with fine weather on Saturday last, and the show proved to be one of the best in years. The crowd was large and the number of and quality of the exhibits was truly wonderful for a township show.

Two features of this show are the horses and live stock. Seldom is a finer showing to be seen of horses, and Camden claims to be the banner township in this respect. It is always a difficult and responsible position to hold, the judging of horses at the Camden show, so keen is the competition and the animals of such a high class. The township has also some enterprising breeders of thoroughbred cattle, and their herds would do credit to any county show.

All the departments of the show were well filled and the exhibits of sheep, pigs, poultry, implements, vegetables, seeds, grains, bread, cheese etc., gave ample evidence of a bountiful year and thrifty husbandry.

The driving track as usual proved a source of attraction to the crowd, and some good events were pulled off. Enterprise Citizens' Band also proved a great attraction, and rendered some excellent selections. Following is the

PRIZE LIST.

CLASS I.—HORSES IN HALTER.

Judges—W. G. Hawley, A. F. Reid, Wm. Chamberlain.

Stallion, draught—VanLoven Bros. Stallion, general purpose—Alf. Milligan.

General purpose brood mare and colt—A. V. Price, Jas. Doyle, Reuben Milligan.

Draught brood mare and colt—F. P. Johnston, H. Henderson, H. Miller. Brood mare and colt, roadster—Robt. McGill, W. R. Finegan, S. G. Hogle.

3-year-old mare or gelding, general purpose—John W. Walker, Geo. Milligan.

3-year-old draught—Levi Evans, Moore Bros.

3-year-old, roadster—Chas. Whalen.

2-year-old, general purpose—Geo. Milligan, Herbert Milligan.

2-year-old draught—J. M. Lochhead, Robt. Hawkins.

2-year-old roadster—A. V. Price, W. R. Finegan.

Yearling colt, general purpose—And. Moore, F. P. Johnston.

Yearling colt, draught—Moore Bros., H. Henderson.

Yearling colt, roadster—W. R. Finegan, J. M. Lochhead.

Special—Best pure bred stallion with pedigree, with five of his colts—Alf. Milligan.

CLASS II.—HORSES IN HARNESS.

Judges—C. A. Anderson, J. B. Blanchard and C. W. Hambly.

Stallion, any age, roadster—Ed. Hawkins.

Span heavy draught horses—Fred Clancy, Jas. Killorin.

Span horses, general purpose—R. H. Cook, John Valentine, John Gaffinger.

Span matched carriage horses—C. D. Wagar, R. H. McGinniss, VanLoven Bros.

Carriage mare or gelding in harness—J. E. Hudgins, F. S. Wartman, J. D. Wagar & Son.

CLASS III.—HORNED CATTLE.

Pure Bred with Pedigree.

Judges—Frank VandeBogart, Thos. Hinch.

Bull, 2-year-old and over—J. R. Lochhead, R. H. McGinniss.

Yearling bull—J. M. Lochhead, John Valentine.

Cow giving milk—J. M. Lochhead.

2-year-old heifer—J. M. Lochhead.

Yearling heifer—Moore Bros., J. M. Lochhead.

R. H. McGinniss.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—Wagar & Card, D. L. Boice, John Valentine.

Swedish turnips—W. J. McGill, Levi Evans, R. Nugent.

Carrots—R. H. McGinniss, R. Nugent, Geo. Clancy.

Mangold wurtzels—R. Nugent, A. Gilmore.

Table beets—Levi Evans, R. Nugent, S. Walker.

Onions—Levi Evans, Geo. Clancy, Wagar & Card.

Cabbage—S. G. Hogle, R. H. McGinniss.

Celery—S. G. Hogle, R. H. McGinniss.

Cauliflower—R. H. McGinniss, S. Walker.

Pumpkin—D. L. Boice, J. B. Aylesworth.

Squash—W. R. Finegan, R. H. McGinniss.

GRAIN OF 1905.

Fall wheat—J. B. Aylesworth, W. A. Potter.

Spring wheat—A. Gilmore, D. L. Boice, Levi Evans.

Rye—J. B. Aylesworth, Levi Evans, A. Gilmore.

Indian corn in ear—J. B. Aylesworth, no number, Wagar & Card.

Peas—P. E. R. Miller, J. B. Aylesworth, D. L. Boice.

Barley—P. E. R. Miller, A. Gilmore, D. L. Boice.

Oats—D. L. Boice, P. E. R. Miller, J. B. Aylesworth.

Buckwheat—R. Nugent, D. L. Boice, P. E. R. Miller.

Timothy seed—P. E. R. Miller, D. L. Boice, R. Nugent.

Beans—D. L. Boice, Geo. Clancy, John Cassidy.

CLASS VI.—DOMESTICS.

Judges—Mrs. J. B. Miller, Mrs. John V. Wagar, and Mrs. E. Nugent.

Honey—Levi Evans, R. H. McGinniss.

Maple sugar, in cake—P. E. R. Miller, Smith Walker.

Loaf home-made bread—R. H. McGinniss, John Valentine.

Knit bed spread—R. Nugent, Adam Gilmore.

Coverlet—Smith Walker, John Cassidy.

Quilt—R. H. McGinniss, Adam Gilmore.

Pair woolen socks—R. H. McGinniss, John Cassidy.

Pair woolen stockings—John Cassidy, R. H. McGinniss.

Woolen mittens—John Cassidy, R. H. McGinniss.

Batenberg work—P. E. R. Miller, R. H. McGinniss.

Drawn work—R. H. McGinniss, P. E. R. Miller.

Popcorn work—Adam Gilmore, J. B. Aylesworth.

Sample etching work—Adam Gilmore, Smith Walker.

Table drapery—P. E. R. Miller, R. H. McGinniss.

Collection of doilies—P. E. R. Miller.

Pair pillow shams—P. E. R. Miller, J. B. Aylesworth.

Collection of fancy work—P. E. R. Miller, J. B. Aylesworth.

Collection of paintings—P. E. R. Miller.

CLASS VII.—FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Judges—James B. Miller, and C. E. Breault.

Plow—A. A. Connolly, H. Clancy.

Drill—J. M. Lochhead, John Cassidy.

Field cultivator—Fred Clancy, J. M. Lochhead.

Corn cultivator—John Valentine, J. M. Lochhead.

Lumber wagon—Herb. Clancy, R. H. McGinniss.

Market wagon—Herb. Clancy, A. Gilmore.

Buggy, with top—R. H. Cook, R. McGill.

Carriage harness—R. H. Cook, J. B. Aylesworth.

Lumber harness—A. N. Benn, S. G. Hogle.

When That Biting Pain Tells of Kidney Disease



Fruit-a-tives are the first step in the cure. In fact, Fruit-a-tives will cure ordinary Kidney Troubles without assistance. They do this by cleaning and regulating the whole system.

"Fruit-a-tives" stir up the liver—cure Biliousness—make the bowels move regularly every day. That rids the system of poisons that affect the Kidneys.

Then Fruit-a-tives correct digestion—prevent acidity of the stomach—insure food being completely digested.

It is by their cleansing, purifying, curative powers on the kidneys that Fruit-a-tives have such a healing, soothing effect on sick kidneys.

"I have been troubled lately with my back and kidneys and have received great benefit from taking Fruit-a-tives. I am getting along so well that I intend to continue with Fruit-a-tives until I am cured. I recommend them to my friends."

MRS. JOHN FOX, Cobourg, Ont.

If you have those sharp, shooting pains in the back—if the urine is scant and scalding—if you are bilious or constipated—cure yourself with

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets.

At all druggists. 50c. a box.

Manufactured by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Removed the Growth.

DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, ONT.

DEAR SIR,—During year 1890-91 I was troubled with a large lump growing on the right side of my neck near the ear. Had consulted several physicians and used everything I could hear of, all to no use. Was told to use

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

I did, and before I had used half a twenty-five cent bottle was permanently cured. Since then I have used it for everything where outward application is required; am yet to learn of anything in reason that I cannot cure with it. No man has any idea of its value until he has used it; would not be without it under any circumstance

Respectfully yours,

NATHANIEL W. REID.

Enterprise P. O.

Watch this Adv. every week

and you will find

S. Bond & Co's.

GENERAL STORE AT ODESSA

one of the cheapest places on earth to buy goods of all kinds.

We are doing a business of over \$3,000 per month, and as we have no rents to pay and are in no combine we can sell on a small margin. Here are a few of our prices:

Granulated Sugar 21 lbs for \$1.00

Golden Yellow Sugar 21 lbs for \$1.00

Choice Tea 20c a lb, also teas from 10c to 50c per lb

Coal Oil 14c. per gal.

Three grades of Family Flour at \$2.40 per cwt.

Will give a full list of prices later.

Yearling heifer—Moore Bros., J. M. Lochhead.
Bull calf, 1905—J. M. Lochhead, John Valentine.
Heifer calf, 1905—J. R. Lochhead, J. M. Lochhead.
Pure bred bull with pedigree—J. R. Lochhead.
Grades.
Cow giving milk—J. M. Lochhead, J. R. Lochhead.
2-year-old heifer—J. M. Lochhead, J. R. Lochhead.
Yearling heifer—J. M. Lochhead.
Heifer calf, 1905—J. M. Lochhead, R. H. McGinniss.

POULTRY.

Pair turkeys—W. A. Potter.
Pair geese—W. A. Potter, Daly Boice.
Pair ducks—W. A. Potter, R. H. Giniss.
Pair Minorcas—Levi Evans, Wesley Dawson.
Pair Leghorns—W. Dawson, R. Nugent.
Pair Plymouth Rocks—D. L. Boice, R. H. McGinniss.
Pair Wyandottes—D. L. Boice, Wesley Dawson.

CLASS IV.—PIGS.

Judges—L. H. Stover, James Byrnes.
Large Breed.
Tamworth, Yorkshire, Chester White.
Boar, with pedigree—S. G. Hogle, C. W. Neville.
Breeding sow—S. G. Hogle, P. E. R. Miller.
Boar pig, 1905—W. R. Finegan, P. E. R. Miller.
Sow pig, 1905—P. E. R. Miller, S. G. Hogle.

Small Breed.

Berkshire, Duroc, Suffolk, Essex.
Boar, with pedigree—W. A. Potter, W. R. Finegan.
Breeding sow—W. A. Potter, P. E. R. Miller.
Boar pig, 1905—P. E. R. Miller.
Sow pig, 1905—W. R. Finegan, P. E. R. Miller.

SHEEP.

Long Wool.
Ram, with pedigree—W. R. Finegan, C. W. Neville.
Ram lamb—W. R. Finegan, Wesley Dawson.
Ewe—Wesley Dawson, W. R. Finegan.
Ewe lamb—Wesley Dawson, C. W. Neville.
Medium Wool.
Ram, with pedigree—J. F. Dawson, C. W. Neville.
Ram lamb—J. F. Dawson, Wesley Dawson.
Ewe—C. W. Neville, Wesley Dawson.
Ewe lamb—Wesley Dawson, J. F. Dawson.

CLASS V.—FRUIT.

Judges—Thos. Johnston, Guy Simmons, John V. Wagar.
Grapes—R. H. McGinniss, John Cassidy, Levi Evans.
Table apples—D. L. Boice, C. W. Neville, Wagar & Card.
Winter apples—W. J. McGill, Geo. Clancy, A. V. Price.
Pears—A. V. Price, John Cassidy.
Tomatoes—Wagar & Card, D. L. Boice, R. H. McGinniss.
Collection of canned fruit, named—R. H. McGinniss.
Cheese, dairy—Adam Gilmore, R. H. McGinniss, F. C. Gerow, P. E. R. Miller.
Butter—Geo. Clancy, John Cassidy.

The Chain Book which tells you about **H. & A. S. gold-filled Watch Chains** for men and women is instructive. Sent free with pleasure to all who ask for it.

Your jeweler sells H. & A. S. Chains.

H. & A. SAUNDERS, King & John Sts., Toronto.

Golden Yellow Sugar 24 lbs for \$1 00
Choice Tea 20c a lb, also teas from 10c to 50c per lb.
Lumber harness—A. N. Benn, S. G. Hogle.
Single harness—R. H. McGinniss, R. Milligan.
Self-binder—Fred. Clancy, J. M. Lochhead.
Mower—Fred Clancy, J. M. Lochhead.
Horse rake—J. M. Lochhead, Fred Clancy.
Pump—F. S. Wartman.
Piano—VanLoven Bros.
Sewing machine, diploma—M. W. Simkins.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Trotting Horse—Ed. Kaylor, D. Graves.
Saddle Horse—James Hinch, W. R. Finegan.
Green trotting horse—Thos. Cook, James Warner.
Best "Joe the Banker" or "Sandy" colt—VanLoven Bros.—A. V. Price, F. P. Johnston, Joseph Foster.

Seasickness.

A French naval surgeon, Dr. Legrand, says that of all the means of relieving seasickness only one is really effective. "It is to maintain the abdomen absolutely rigid from the moment of setting foot on the vessel. To do this a belt of ordinary tightness is insufficient. The abdomen must be banded with a layer of wadding and wide bands of flannel—in a word, absolute compression must be attained, care being taken to do the bandaging from below upward toward the chest." Dr. Legrand adds, "The important thing is not to be afraid to make the bands too tight; otherwise the complete suppression of the symptoms cannot be obtained."

Diplomatic.

A British nobleman who was sued for breach of promise declared to the jury that it was impossible for him to contradict a lady and that therefore he would not deny that he had made the promise, but he insisted that the lady had exaggerated the value of his affections and that that value was a fair question for a jury. The lady recovered 1 per cent or so of her original claim, and the mulcted nobleman declared that the cross examination of her by his counsel was amply worth the money.

Golden Yellow Sugar 24 lbs for \$1 00
Choice Tea 20c a lb, also teas from 10c to 50c per lb.

Three grades of Rammy Flour at \$2.40 per cwt.
Will give a full list of prices later.

In Dry Goods we quote the following prices:

Heavy Grey Cotton 6c per yard, worth 8c.
Heavy White Cotton 8c per yd. worth 10c.
Flannelettes at 4c per yard, worth 6c.
Thread 3c per spool of 200 yards.

A full stock of Dress Goods, Shirtings, and Shootings; also a new lot of Boots and Shoes just arrived, all at lowest prices.

We take Everything the Farmer has to Sell

at a good fair price. For this week we are paying

17c per dozen for eggs,

25c per pound for butter,

10c per pound for chicken.

Potatoes, Apples and Grain—prices according to quality.

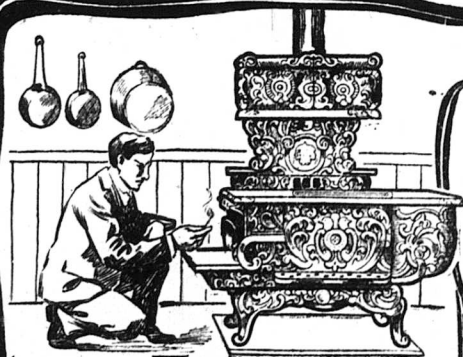
"Sandwich Mustard"

"The Perfect Table Mustard."

Get Some To-Day
It's Appetizing.

ALL GROCERS.

The Neilson-Robinson Chemical Co.,
Limited,
Napanee, Canada.



You LIGHT THE FIRE
We DO THE REST

SOUVENIR RANGES

Once the fire is started in the fire box, it will keep going with very little attention

The **SOUVENIR RANGE** is so simple in construction that there is no uncertainty as to how it will act during cooking time

USED IN THOUSANDS OF CANADIAN HOMES

The GURNEY, TILDEN COMPANY
Manufacturers. Limited

HAMILTON

WINNIPEG

TORONTO

VANCOUVER

MONTREAL

Our personal guarantee as well as that of the makers goes with every stove. Call and see the 'Souvenir Ranges.'

BOYLE & SON

AGENTS

ROYAL Baking Powder

Is Most Economical
Because it makes better
and more healthful food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE PENRHYN DIVERS

FEATS OF THESE RECKLESS PACIFIC
OCEAN ISLANDERS.

They Are About the Most Daring of
All Underwater Workers—Paraly-
sis, Sharks and Sting Ray Are
Among the Dangers They Brave.

Three native divers famous for their deep water feats came out in a pearly sleep with us one afternoon and gave a fine exhibition, says a writer in the London Graphic. The bed over which we halted was about ninety feet under the surface. Our three divers stripped to a "pareo" apiece, and then, squatting down on the gunwale of the boat, with their hands hanging over their knees, appeared to meditate. They were "taking their wind," the white steersman informed me.

After about five minutes of perfect stillness they suddenly got up and dived off the thwart. The rest of us floated up and down the tiny deck, talked, speculated and passed away the time for what seemed an extraordinarily long period. No one, unfortunately, had brought a watch, but the traders and schooner captains all agree in saying that the Penrhyn diver can stay under water for full three minutes. At last, one after another, the dark heads popped up again, and the divers, each carrying a shell or two, swam back to the boat, got on board and presented their catch to me with the ease, grace and high bred courtesy that are the birthright of all Pacific islanders.

As a general rule, the divers carry baskets and fill them before coming up. Each man opens his own catch at once and hunts through the shells for pearls. Usually he does not find any. Now and then he gets a small gray pearl or a decent white one or a big, irregular "baroque" pearl of the "new art" variety, and once in a month of Sundays he is rewarded by a large, gleaming gem worth several hundred pounds, for which he will probably get £20 or £30.

Diving dresses are sometimes used in Penrhyn, but in such an irregular and risky manner that they are really more dangerous than the ordinary method. The suit is nothing but a helmet and jumper. No boots are worn, no clothing whatever on the legs, and there are no weights to preserve the diver's balance. It sometimes happens, though wonderfully seldom, that the diver trips, falls and

keeping him head downward until the air all rushes out under the jumper, and he is miserably suffocated. The air pump above is often carelessly worked, in any case, and there is no recognized system of signals except the jerks that mean "Pull up."

"They're the most reckless devils on the face of the earth," said a local trader. "Once let a man strike a good bed of shell, and he won't leave it. He'll stick down there all day, grabbing away in twenty fathoms or more till he feels paralysis coming on—"

"Paralysis?"
"Yes—they get it, lots of 'em. If you was to go down in twenty fathoms—they can do five and twenty, but anything over is touch and go—and stay 'all the day, you'd come up 'owling like anything and not able to move. That's the way it catches them, and then they must get some one to come and rub them with sea water all night long, and maybe they dies, and maybe they're all right by morning. So then down they goes again, just the same as ever. Sometimes a man'll be pulled up dead at the end of the day. How does that happen? Well, I allow it's because he's been working at a big depth all day and feels all right, and then, do you see, he'll find something a bit extra below of him, in a holler like, and down he'll go after it, and the extra fathom or two does the trick."

"Sharks? Well, I've seen you popping at them from the deck of the Duchess, so you know as well as I do how many there are. Didn't 'it them even when the fin was up? That's because you 'aven't greased your bullet, I suppose. You want to, if the water isn't to turn it aside. But about the divers? Oh, they don't mind sharks, none of them, when they've got the dress on. Sharks is easy scared. You've only got to pull up your jumpers a bit, and the air bubbles out and frightens them to fits. If you meet a big sting ray it'll run its spine into you and spoil the dress, so's the water comes in, and maybe it'll stick the diver too. And the big devilfish is nasty. He'll hold you down on a rock, but you can use your knife on him. The kara maua is the worst. The divers don't like him. He's not as big as a shark, but he's downright wicked, and he's a mouth on him as big as 'alf his body. If an onco comes along 'e'll bite an arm or leg off the man anyway and eat 'im outright if 'e's big enough to do it. Swordfish? Well, they don't often come into the lagoon; it's the fishing canoes outside they'll go for. Yes, they'll run a canoe and a man through at a blow easy enough,

"About the diving? Well, I think the naked diving is very near as safe as the machine, taking all things. Worst of it is, if a kara maua or an onco comes along, the diver can't wait his time till it goes. No, he doesn't stab it—not inside the lagoon—because there's too many of them there, and the blood would bring a whole pack about. He gets under a ledge of rock and hopes it'll go away before his wind gives out. If he don't, he gets eat."

Cheerfulness.

Our business in this world is not to succeed, but to continue to fail in good spirits.

Oppression is more easily borne than insult.—Jouluu.

THE TOWER OF BABEL.

History Leaves No Data by Which to
Estimate Its Height.

The exact date of the building of "Nimrod's Folly," as the Chaldeans say in alluding to the Scriptural tower of Babel (the Armenians speak of it as the Tower of the Confusion of Tongues), or the height to which it penetrated the rarefied atmosphere of the oriental plains will perhaps never be known. The date of the laying of the foundation of the famous structure is usually set at 2,247 years before Christ, or in the year of the flood, 101.

The expression of the sacred historian that its top was to "reach unto heaven" is now generally set down as a strong Hebrew phrase denoting a very lofty tower, but not necessarily meaning one that would reach to the abiding place of the Lord and his hosts. Proof that this is probable may be found in several places in holy writ. The walls of the cities of Canaan are described by Moses in similar phraseology. The spies sent out by him returned and reported that the cities of that country were great and were "walled up to heaven." See Deuteronomy i, 28; ix, 1. There is a Jewish legend in the Talmud which tells us that God did not put a stop to the building of the tower until after it had reached a height of 10,000 fathoms, which is equal to nearly twelve English miles.

The sacred historians have not in a single instance left data upon which we can base a calculation of its exact height and general dimensions, and it is because of this omission that the imaginative orientals and other ancient writers have given such fabulous and extravagant traditions concerning it. Even St. Jerome alleges from the testimony of eyewitnesses who claim to have seen and examined the ruins of the skyscraping shaft that in his day (born 345 A. D.) it was over four miles high. While considering these untenable notions it may not be out of place to mention that other fanciful writers make its height range all the way from a single furlong to 5,000 miles in height. See Lawson's Bible Cyclopedia, volume 1, page 259.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS.

The Close of the Day Is the Best
Time to Make Them.

"Did you ever know why it is that a balloon ascension at a country fair, promised for 2 o'clock in the afternoon, never occurs until about 6?" asked an expert parachute jumper.

"It always happens, and the explanation generally is that the preparations for the ascension could not be made in time. This is rarely the case, for the balloonist never had any intention of going up earlier than just toward the close of day. The reason for this

"WHIZ!!" WALK A MILE"

Is a laconic definition of a toboggan ride. It's quick work going down the slide, but it's a long climb back to the starting point. It is very much that way with health; it is quickly lost and slowly regained. When the first symptoms of failing health appear, proper care may prevent the descent to utter weakness and debility. Usually the complication of disorders known as general debility has its origin in a diseased condition of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. These diseases are perfectly cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures through the stomach disorders which have their origin in a diseased condition of the stomach.

There is no alcohol in the "Discovery," neither opium, cocaine nor other narcotic.

"I was all run down; had no strength; had sharp darting pains all through me; head and back ache every day," writes Mrs. Frank Caswell, of Salamanca, N. Y. "I was also troubled with a distressed feeling in the stomach and pain in front of the hip bones. I had a severe cough and it nearly killed me to draw a long breath, I was so sore through my lungs."

"I wrote to Dr. Pierce, telling my symptoms as near as I could. He sent me a very kind letter, advising me to try his medicines, which I did, and before I had taken them a week I was decidedly better. I took two bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two of the 'Favorite Prescription,' and am sure I never felt better in my life than when I quit taking them."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a cure for biliousness.

LENNOX SHOW.

Continued from Page one.

PRIZE LIST.

ROAD AND CARRIAGE HORSES.

Judges—Messrs. J. W. Shaw and John Stokes.

Stallion, 3 years old and over—Healy & Her-
rington, A. G. Sine, Dr. Pulkinghorn.

Brood mare and foal—Douglas & Co., E.
Kaylor, J. Snook.

Foal of 1905—Douglas & Co., G. Chambers,
T. D. Creighton.

3-year-old gelding or mare—C. W. Hamblly,
C. E. Fife, C. H. Garrison.

2-year-old gelding or mare—H. Story, A. V.
Price, W. R. Finnegan.

1-year-old, any sex—M. Breugh, D. McCarten,
G. Collins.

Pair carriage and coach horses, over 15½
hands—J. L. Boyes, W. H. Hunter, R. Meyers.

Pair carriage horses, 15½ hands and under—
R. McGinness, W. F. Schell, C. H. Garrison.

Single carriage and coach horse, over 15½
hands—C. H. Boyes, Geo. Johnston, D. L.
Boyer.

Single carriage horse, 15½ hands and under—
E. McLaughlin, J. E. Hudgens, R. F. Hawley.

Single trotting or pacing horse—D. Lake.

Pair roadster horses—G. Anderson, J. Goll-
inger, C. O. Kaylor.

Single roadster horse—E. Kaylor, C. H.
Hamblly, I. Hamblly.

Special prize by Ryrie Bros., Toronto—Bronze
medal for best double turnout—K. H. Mc-
Ginness.

GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.

Judges—J. L. Newton and Geo. Brown.

Foal of 1905—A. V. Price, B. Calder, T. D.
Creighton.

Mare and foal by her side—A. V. Price, B.
Calder, W. H. Hunter.

3-year-old gelding or mare—G. Lucas, G.
Collins.

2-year-old gelding or mare—E. Doidge, W.
H. Hunter, O. S. Martin.

Yearling, any sex—D. Ham, T. Killorin, O.
S. Martin.

Span of general purpose horses—G. Chambers,
Fred. Clancy, K. Cook.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.

Judges—Archie Hendry and Wm. Moffatt.

Stallion and 3 of his get (diploma)—G. H.
William—Napane Clydesdale Horse Associ-

turns upside down, the heavy helmet

but they don't often do it.

HALL'S Hair Renewer

A high-class preparation for the hair. Keeps the hair soft and glossy and prevents splitting at the ends. Cures dandruff and always restores color to gray hair.

It your druggist cannot supply you, send \$1.00 to H. P. Hall, 122, West 14th St., N. Y.

Dr. HENNEQUIN'S Infant Tablets

"Please hurry along Hennequin's Infant Tablets, as we cannot get along without them." M. E. PARKS, Keene, Ont.

"I believe Hennequin's Infant Tablets to be the best medicine for babies teething and troubled with worms. They should be tried by all mothers. They are just lovely."

MRS. GEO. A. SMITH, Hayworth, Quebec.

"After 14 years' experience in treating infantile ailments in our home, we have found Hennequin's Infant Tablets superior to any other remedy we have tried."

W. C. WEIR, Pastor Baptist Church, Carleton Place.

They solve the problem, and where used produce healthy children, placing them in a condition of attaining the highest conception of perfect manhood and womanhood. Hennequin's Infant Tablets are based on scientific facts, and is the only Dr. Hennequin preparation offered to the public. Positively no drug tablet—perfectly safe. The genuine Tablet is stamped with the letter "H." Beware of imitations. Price 25c per package, 5 packages for \$1—postpaid to any address. Send us \$1 for 5 boxes and 1¢ after using part of all of our bags, you wish your dollar back, you can have it by mailing us the remaining four boxes. We cannot be responsible for money unless sent by P. O. Order, Money Order, or Registered Letter.

DOUGLAS & CO., Napanee, Ont., Can. Wholesale Agents for Canada.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

No. 26

Taking effect Nov. 1st, 1904.

Eastern Standard Time.

Napanee and Deseronto to Napanee and Deseronto.

and Democratic					
	Station.	Miles	No. 12	No. 10	No. 4
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
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	Napanee	9	6:15	1:50	1:50
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P. McGinness, J. R. McPherson.
Filly or gelding, 2 years old—A. V. Price.
W. Hambly, W. H. Hunter.
1-year-old, any sex—Thos. Killorin, M. Thompson.
Mare and foal by her side—T. D. Creighton, Bruce Calder, A. W. Mellow.
Foal of 1905—Bruce Calder, T. D. Creighton, A. W. Mellow.
Span of heavy draught horses—W. Brandon, Mrs. Cartwright, Jas. Killorin.

GRADE CATTLE.

Judges—Thos. Clyde, S. D. Elliott and Jas. Bush.
Milch cow—C. Neville, W. H. Hunter, E. C. Hambly.
2-year-old heifer—W. R. Finnegan, I. Hambly.
Yearling heifer—I. Hambly, W. H. Hunter, W. R. Finnegan.
Heifer calf, under one year—C. E. File, W. R. Finnegan, I. Hambly.
Heifer calf, 1905—R. H. McGinness, W. R. Finnegan, C. E. File.
Herd of 3 females—I. Hambly, C. Neville, W. H. Hunter.

SHORTHORNS.

2-year-old bull and over—R. H. McGinness, F. Vanslyck, W. Brandon.
Yearling bull—W. Brandon, W. R. Finnegan.
Bull calf, under one year—T. D. Creighton, W. R. Chamberlain.
Cow, 3 years old or over—W. H. Hunter, W. R. Finnegan.
Heifer, 2 years old—W. H. Hunter, W. R. Finnegan.
Heifer, one year old—W. H. Hunter.
Heifer, under 1 year—W. H. Hunter.
Calf, any sex, 1905—T. D. Creighton, W. H. Hunter.
Herd, male and 2 females (diploma)—W. R. Finnegan.
Special prize by Ryrie Bros., Toronto—Sterling Silver Medal for best herd of Shorthorn cattle—W. R. Finnegan.

AYRSHIRES.

Judges—H. K. Denyes, Jas. B. Davidson.
2-year-old bull and over—J. C. Creighton, T. D. Creighton.
Yearling bull—T. D. Creighton, J. C. Creighton.
Bull calf, under 1 year—J. C. Creighton, T. D. Creighton.
Cow, 3 years old or over—J. C. Creighton, C. Neville, K. P. R. Neville.
Heifer, 2 years old—J. C. Creighton, C. Neville, T. D. Creighton.
Heifer, 1 year old—J. C. Creighton, T. D. Creighton.
Heifer calf, under 1 year—T. D. Creighton, J. C. Creighton.
Calf, any sex, 1905—J. C. Creighton.
Herd, male and 2 females (diploma)—I. C. Creighton.

JERSEYS.

2-year-old bull and over—A. Wagar.
Yearling bull—A. Wagar.
Cow, 3 years old or over—E. W. Metcalfe, A. E. Paul, A. Wagar.
Heifer, 2 years old—A. Wagar.
Heifer, 1 year old—A. Wagar.
Heifer calf, under 1 year—A. Wagar.
Calf, any sex, 1905—A. Wagar.
Herd, male and 2 females (diploma)—A. Wagar.

HOLSTEINS.

2-year-old bull and over—G. Chambers, D. E. McCarten.
Yearling bull—I. Hambly, G. Chambers.
Bull calf, under one year—I. Hambly, G. Chambers.
Cow, 3 years old or over—I. Hambly, E. C. Hambly.
Heifer, 2 years old—I. Hambly, E. C. Hambly.
Heifer, 1 year old—I. Hambly.
Heifer calf, under one year—G. Chambers.
Calf, any sex, 1905—G. Chambers.
Herd, male and 2 females (diploma)—I. Hambly.

SHEEP—LEICESTER.

Judges—L. H. Stover.
Ram, 2 shears and over—R. J. Garbutt, C. Neville.
Ram, shearing—R. J. Garbutt, W. R. Finnegan.
Ram lamb, 1905—W. R. Finnegan, R. J. Garbutt.
One ewe, two shears and over—R. J. Garbutt, W. R. Finnegan.
One shearing—R. J. Garbutt, C. Neville.
One ewe lamb, 1905—R. J. Garbutt, C. Neville.
Ram, one ewe, two shears and over, one yearling ewe and one ewe lamb (diploma)—R. J. Garbutt.

COTSWOLDS.

Ram, 2 shears and over—C. Neville.
Ram, shearing—C. Neville.
Ram lamb, 1905—C. Neville, K. P. R. Neville.
One ewe, two shears and over—C. Neville, K. P. R. Neville.
One shearing ewe—C. Neville, K. P. R. Neville.

Ram, one ewe 2 shears and over, one yearling ewe and one ewe lamb (diploma)—W. Dawson.

OXFORD DOWNS.

Ram, 2 shears or over—C. Neville, K. P. R. Neville.
Ram lamb, 1905—C. Neville.
One ewe, two shears or over—C. Neville, K. P. R. Neville.
One shearing ewe—K. P. R. Neville.
One ewe lamb, 1905—K. P. R. Neville, C. Neville.
Ram, one yearling ewe, one ewe two shears and over, and one ewe lamb (diploma)—C. Neville.

PIGS.

Berkshire and Poland China.
Judges—N. P. Wood, I. M. Giles.
Boar, over one year—W. R. Finnegan.
Breeding sow, over one year—J. C. Creighton, W. R. Finnegan, P. E. R. Miller.
Boar pig, under one year—J. C. Creighton, P. E. R. Miller.
Sow pig, under one year—W. R. Finnegan, J. C. Creighton, P. E. R. Miller.

PIGS—SMALL BREED.

Yorkshire and Chester White.
Boar, over one year—R. J. Garbutt, S. G. Hogle.
Breeding sow, over one year—R. J. Garbutt, S. G. Hogle, P. E. R. Miller.
Boar pig, under one year—R. J. Garbutt, P. E. R. Miller, S. G. Hogle.
Sow pig, under one year—R. J. Garbutt, S. G. Hogle, P. E. R. Miller.

PIGS—LARGE BREED.

Duroc Jerseys and Tamworth.
Boar, over one year—J. C. Creighton, T. D. Creighton.
Breeding sow, over one year—I. Hambly, J. C. Creighton, W. R. Finnegan.
Boar pig, under one year—I. Hambly, E. C. Hambly, J. C. Creighton.
Sow pig, under one year—I. Hambly, J. C. Creighton, T. D. Creighton.

BAKING PIGS.

Best pen of three baking pigs—J. W. Walker, J. C. Creighton, R. J. Garbutt.

POULTRY.

Judge—Wm. Fitchett.
Pair turkeys—U. Collins.
Pair geese—D. L. Boice, G. Collins.
Pair ducks, Pekin—F. B. Vandebogart, R. H. McGinness, E. W. Metcalfe.
Pair ducks, Rouen—R. H. McGinness.
Pair buff rocks—E. W. Metcalfe.
Pair barred Plymouth rocks—D. L. Boice, F. B. Vandebogart, R. H. McGinness.
Pair white Plymouth rocks—F. B. Vandebogart.
Pair white Leghorns—J. L. Boyes, P. E. R. Miller.
Pair brown Leghorns—E. W. Metcalfe, Joseph Smith, P. E. R. Miller.
Pair Wyandottes, white—F. B. Vandebogart, D. L. Boice, F. B. Vandebogart.
Pair Wyandottes, silver laced—F. Marsh, F. Marsh.
Pair Minorcas, black—F. B. Vandebogart, F. B. Vandebogart, R. H. Baker.
Pair Wyandottes—F. B. Vandebogart, Geo. Degroff, A. E. Paul.
Pair Orpingtons—F. B. Vandebogart.
Pair Buff Leghorns—E. W. Metcalfe, Geo. Degroff, F. B. Vandebogart.

FURNITURE, HARDWARE, ETC.

Judge—David Beatty.
Collection of window blinds, sash and doors—Madole & Wilson.
Display of furniture—Gibbard Furniture Co.
Display of hardware for general purposes—Madole & Wilson.
Improved cook stove with furniture—Madole & Wilson, Madole & Wilson.
Parlor and hall cook stove with furniture—Madole & Wilson, Madole & Wilson.
Six bricks, shown by manufacturer—George Whittington.

CARRIAGE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Judges—W. H. Cadman, C. B. Parks.
Market wagon, double—C. A. Graham, H. Clancy.
Lumber wagon—H. Clancy, C. A. Graham.
Mikado—C. A. Graham.
Covered buggy—C. A. Graham.
Cutter—C. A. Graham, J. W. Walker.
Single mower—F. Marsh.
Plough—A. A. Connolly, C. A. Graham.
Gaug plough—Potter & Blanchard.
Pair harrows—A. O. Sine, H. Clancy.
Cultivator, two-horse—C. A. Graham, H. Clancy.
Single horse cultivator—G. Chambers, S. G. Hogle.
Sulky plough—Potter & Blanchard, A. A. Connolly.
Seed grain drill—J. W. Walker.
Sulky horse rake—H. Clancy, F. Marsh.
Car and appliances for unloading grain or hay, full size—C. A. Graham, J. W. Walker.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

Judges—R. B. Vanslyck, F. H. Reid.
Half bushel spring wheat—R. Cook, D. L.

THE "DIVINE STORM."

Fearful Typhoon That Saved Japan From a Chinese Invasion.

About 600 years ago Japan was threatened with an invasion from continental Asia, much as England was threatened with invasion by the Spaniards. The beaten Spanish armada was dispersed by a storm, and Japan was delivered in much the same way, but without an engagement. A Japanese writer, Okakura Yoshisaburo, says: "The mighty Kublai, grandson of the great Genghiz Khan, haughty with his resistless army, whose devastating intrepidity taught even Europe to tremble at the mention of his name, dispatched an embassy to the Japanese court to demand the subjection of the country. The message was indignantly dismissed. Enraged at this, Kublai equipped a large number of vessels with the choicest soldiers China could furnish. The invading force was successful at first and committed massacres in Iki and Tsushima, islands lying between Korea and Japan. The position was menacing. Even the steel nerves of the trained samurai felt that strange thrill a patriot knows. Shinto priests and Buddhist monks were busy at their prayers.

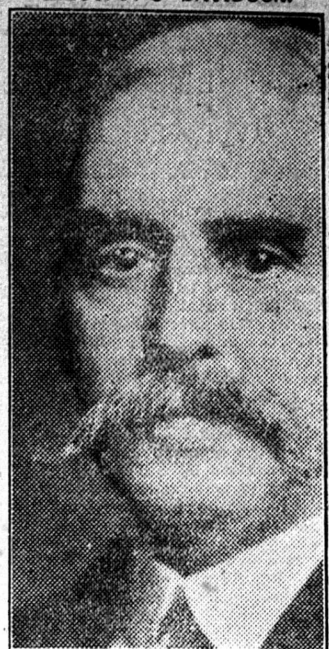
"A tremendous Chinese fleet gathered in the bolstorous bay of Genkai in the summer of 1281. At last the evening came with the ominous glow on the horizon that foretells an approaching storm. It was the plan of the conquering army victoriously to land the next morning on the holy soil of Kyushu. But during this critical night a fearful typhoon, known to this day as the 'divine storm,' arose, breaking the jet black sky with its tremendous roar of thunder and bathing the glittering armor of our soldiers guarding the coast line in white flashes of dazzling light. The very heaven and earth shook before the mighty anger of nature.

"Dawn of the next morning saw the whole fleet of the proud Yuan that had darkened the water for miles swept completely away into the bottomless sea of Genkai, to the great relief of the horror stricken populace and to the unspeakable disappointment of our determined soldiers. Out of the Japanese warriors who manned the invading ships only three are recorded to have survived the destruction to tell the dismal tale to their crestfallen great khan."

Knots and Miles.

One of the things which it seems difficult for the public mind to grasp is that there is a decided difference between the knot and the mile. It is certainly about time to have it thoroughly understood that the two are not the same thing. It seems easy enough to remember that a mile is only about 87 per cent of a knot, the latter being approximately 6,082 feet in length, while the statute mile measures 5,280 feet. Three and one-half miles are equal, within a small fraction, to three knots. The result of this difference, of course, is that the speed of a vessel in miles per hour is always considerably larger than when stated in knots, and the confusion of the terms sometimes gives rise to rather remarkable claims of speed performance. When a twenty knot ship, for example, is lightly mentioned, it should be remembered that this really means a little over twenty-three miles. Similarly with higher figures, which are often glibly enough stated, the difference between the terms is worth bearing in mind. It will help to guard against the confusion of millions of nautical miles.

LIEUT. F. S. DAVIDSON.



PE-RU-NA STRENGTHENS THE ENTIRE SYSTEM.

F. S. Davidson, Late Lieut. U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., care U. S. Pension Office, writes:

"To my mind there is no remedy for catarrh comparable to Peruna. It not only strikes at the root of the malady, but it tones and strengthens the system in a truly wonderful way. That has been its history in my case. I cheerfully and unhesitatingly recommend it to those afflicted as I have been."—F. S. Davidson.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

THE PRACTICAL FARMER'S EDUCATION.

Farming is now recognized as a profession demanding scientific knowledge and technical skill, and the farmer who would keep abreast with the times takes as many papers bearing on his profession as he can find time to read. He knows that wide reading is essential to his success. He also knows that the agricultural press is one of the most powerful agencies to-day in improving methods of farm practice. It is a strong factor in disseminating information, ideas and suggestions relating to scientific and practical agriculture. Thousands of the best farmers in Canada read The Weekly Globe and Canada Farmer, which, in addition to being a great family newspaper, is essentially a farmer's journal and gives more special agricultural information than many papers devoted exclusively to this one subject. It is edited by an agricultural specialist, a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College and the University of Toronto, who is also a practical farmer. During the coming year The Weekly Globe and Canada Farmer will give its readers a feast of good things of great practical value. The subjects will include a study of the principles of agricultural science and the application of those principles to farm practice in the growing of grain, grasses, roots, vegetables, fodder crops, etc., and in the care, management,

One ewe lamb, 1905—C. Neville, K. P. R. Neville.
 Ram, one ewe two shears and over, one yearling ewe and one ewe lamb (diploma)—C. Neville.

DORSET HORNED.

Ram, 2 shears and over—M. N. Empey.
 Ram, shearing—M. N. Empey.
 Ram lamb, 1905—M. N. Empey, O. S. Martin.
 One ewe, 2 shears and over—O. S. Martin, M. N. Empey.
 One shearing ewe—O. S. Martin, M. N. Empey.
 One ewe lamb, 1905—M. N. Empey, O. S. Martin.
 Ram, one ewe two shears and over, one yearling ewe and one ewe lamb (diploma)—M. N. Empey.

SUROPSHIRE DOWNS.

Judges—Joshua Knight.
 Ram, 2 shears and over—L. F. Dawson.
 Ram, shearing—L. F. Dawson, S. G. Hogie.
 Ram lamb, 1905—L. F. Dawson, W. Dawson.
 One ewe, 2 shears and over—L. F. Dawson, S. G. Hogie.
 One shearing ewe—L. F. Dawson, S. G. Hogie.
 One ewe lamb, 1905—L. F. Dawson, S. G. Hogie.
 Ram, one ewe two shears and over, one yearling ewe and one ewe lamb (diploma)—L. F. Dawson.

SOUTH DOWNS.

Ram, 2 shears and over—W. Dawson.
 Ram, shearing—W. Dawson.
 Ram lamb, 1905—W. Dawson.
 One ewe, 2 shears and over—W. Dawson.
 One shearing ewe—W. Dawson.
 One ewe lamb, 1905—W. Dawson.

FITS CURED

If you, your friends or relatives suffer with Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, or Falling Sickness, write for a trial bottle and valuable treatise on such diseases to THE LEBIG CO., 179 King Street, W., Toronto, Canada. All druggists sell or can obtain for you

LEIBIG'S FITCURE

TWINS do your work



water. "Bear in mind that all is not name of washing powder. Don't accept

Washing Powder

package."

Washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, ironing, and making the finest soft soap.

ANY, Montreal, P. Q.—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

Washes, hard water soft

One ewe lamb, 1905—C. Neville, K. P. R. Neville.
 Half bushel rye—R. Collins, K. P. R. Neville.
 Half bushel barley—P. E. R. Miller, A. Gilmore.
 Half bushel small peas—J. W. Walker, E. R. Sills.
 Half bushel black oats—P. E. R. Miller.
 Half bushel large peas—P. E. R. Miller, J. W. Walker.
 Half bushel white oats—D. L. Boice, P. E. R. Miller.
 Half bushel Indian corn—E. R. Sills, D. L. Boice.
 12 ears sweet corn for table use—P. E. R. Miller, E. R. Sills.
 Bushel of Indian corn, white—G. Collins, E. R. Sills.
 Bushel Timothy seed, 1904—P. E. R. Miller, D. L. Boice.
 Half bushel clover seed, 1904—P. E. R. Miller, K. Nugent.
 Bushel blackheart, 1904—K. Nugent, P. E. R. Miller.
 Black beans, 1904—H. Clancy, D. L. Boice.
 Half bushel Alaska clover, 1904—P. E. R. Miller, C. Neville.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

G. H. Williams—for best feed of 1905 by Lewis O. Thirve—Bruce Calder, Edw. Baird.
 G. H. Williams—for best yearling colt, by Lewis O. Thirve—D. Hunt, M. Thompson.
 G. H. Williams—for best 2-year-old colt, by Lewis O. Thirve—C. W. Hamby, J. R. McPherson.
 G. H. Williams—for best 3-year-old colt, by Lewis O. Thirve—J. R. McPherson, Geo. Lums.
 Napanee Coltedale Horse Co.—for best feed of 1905 by Royal Alden—T. D. Craghton, J. McCormack.
 Balance of the Prize List will be published next week.

Guns and Rifles.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Would Have to Be Crazy.

"Did you examine the house, sir?" asked the real estate agent.
 "Yes," replied Kaustick, returning the keys.
 "Well, we'll make the rent low to the right party."
 "My dear sir, there couldn't be such a thing. No party who was right would rent that house."

"To Cadge."

"To cadge" is "to sponge on or live upon another." The "cadger" may assume to be more respectable than the plain beggar, but the difference between them is barely perceptible.

It cannot be too often repeated that it is not helps but obstacles, not facilities but difficulties, that make men.—Matthews.

Stoves and Ranges

Just arrived another car-load of Imperial Oxford Ranges, Steel Ranges, and Heating Stoves. Perfection of operation and economy of fuel are important factors. Both of these qualities are combined in these ranges.

MADOLE & WILSON

VOTERS' LIST, 1905.

Municipality of the United Township of Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby County of Lennox and Addington.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Sections 8 and 9 of "The Ontario Voters' Lists Act" the copies required by said sections to be transmitted or delivered of the list made pursuant to said Act of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality at Elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections and that said List was first posted up at my Office at Denbigh on the 31st day of August, 1905, and remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine said list, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have said errors corrected according to law.

PAUL STEIN,

Clerk of said Municipality.

Dated at Denbigh this 31st day of August, 1905.

the forming of this vessel's capabilities.

A Mutual Arrangement.

A certain poet made a good deal of money, but, being extravagant, he was always in debt. Then he wooed, won, and wedded a young woman of great wealth. Thereafter times were better with him. At breakfast during his honeymoon the bride said to the poet tenderly, "Does the fact that I have money, dearest, make any difference to you?"

"To be sure it does, my love," the poet answered.

She drooped a little, perplexed, alarmed.

"What difference?" she asked.

"Why," said he, "it is such a comfort to know that if I should die you'd be provided for."

"And if I should die?" said the bride.

"Then," he returned, "I'd be provided for."

breeding, etc., of cattle, horses, sheep, swine and poultry. The building of stables and barns, the construction of pigeries, sheep pens and poultry houses will be amply treated. The problems of the fruit farmer and market gardener, florist and beekeeper will also be discussed from time to time. In addition to the foregoing, a series of articles on road-making, beautifying the country, improving rural life, etc., will be published. Many stock farms will be visited and described. Farmers' conventions and agricultural associations will be reported. The possibilities and opportunities awaiting the settler in the newer sections of Canada will be amplified; in brief, nothing will be left undone which will make the Agricultural Department of The Weekly Globe and Canada Farmer even more valuable and more popular than it is today. The Weekly Globe with The Napanee Express, \$1.50 per year.

Baskets for Lunch, Baskets for Market, Baskets for Roots, Baskets for Clothes, Baskets for Apples.

BOYLE & SON.

Tumors Conquered Without Operations

Unqualified Success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in Cases of Mrs. Fox and Miss Adams.



One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy, Tumor.

So-called "wandering pains" may come from its early stages, or the presence of danger may be made manifest by excessive menstruation accompanied by unusual pain extending from the ovaries down the groin and thighs.

If you have mysterious pains, if there are indications of inflammation ulceration or displacement, don't wait for time to confirm your fears and go through the horrors of a hospital operation: secure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound right away and begin its use and write Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., for advice.

Read these strong letters from grateful women who have been cured:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:— (First Letter.)

"In looking over your book I see that your medicine cures Tumor of the Uterus. I have been to a doctor and he tells me I have a tumor. I will be more than grateful if you can help me, as I do so dread an operation."

—Fannie D. Fox, 7 Chestnut St., Bradford, Pa.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:— (Second Letter.)

"I take the liberty to congratulate you on the success I have had with your wonderful medicine."

"Eighteen months ago my monthlies stopped. Shortly after I felt so badly I submitted to a thorough examination by a physician, and was told that I had a tumor on the uterus and would have to undergo an operation."

"I soon after read one of your advertisements and decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. After taking five bottles as directed, the tumor is entirely gone. I have again been examined

by the physician and he says I have no signs of a tumor now. It has also brought my monthlies around once more; and I am entirely well. I shall never be without a bottle of Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the house."

—Fannie D. Fox, Bradford, Pa.

Another Case of Tumor Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

About three years ago I had intense pain in my stomach, with cramps and raging headaches. The doctor prescribed for me, but finding that I did not get any better he examined me and, to my surprise, declared I had a tumor in the uterus.

"I felt sure that it meant my death warrant, and was very disheartened. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctoring, but the tumor kept growing, till the doctor said that nothing but an operation would save me. Fortunately I corresponded with my aunt in the New England States, who advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before submitting to an operation, and I at once started taking a regular treatment, finding to my great relief that my general health began to improve, and after three months I noticed that the tumor had reduced in size. I kept on taking the Compound, and in ten months it had entirely disappeared without an operation, and using no medicine but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and words fail to express how grateful I am for the good it has done me."

—Miss Luella Adams, Colonade Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Such unquestionable testimony proves the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and should give confidence and hope to every sick woman.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all ailing women to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound: a Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

THE KINGDOM AND THE KING

Jesus Rules by Love in the Hearts and Over the Lives of His Subjects.

John xviii., 36-37.

Pilate manifested a lively interest in the kingship of Jesus Christ. This was natural because he represented a monarch and felt it his duty to defend the royal prerogatives of Caesar. He accordingly asked Jesus the direct question, "Art thou a king?" Jesus made no evasion or denial, but positively affirmed that He had a kingdom, that He had come into the world for the purpose of being a king. Let us think of the kingdom and the King.

Many nations have boasted of the greatness of empire, and it has fallen to the lot of men like Alexander, Caesar and Napoleon to rule over vast domains. What of the kingdom of Jesus Christ? His is a vast and illimitable empire, for He reigns over earth, sea, sky—principalities, powers, thrones and dominions having been made subject to Him!

The kingdom of Christ is spiritual; for while He controls the material forces of the world, the rise and fall of empires, laws and institutions, a distinguishing characteristic of His kingdom is its spirituality. He made this clear when He said, "My kingdom is not of this world"; not physical and material, but spiritual, dealing with the souls of men.

THE EMPIRES OF EARTH have been founded largely upon force, and for this reason it has been necessary to maintain vast standing armies. Jesus rules by love in the hearts and over the lives of His subjects. His is a kingdom of light and holiness.

The empire of Jesus is enduring and will last forever. Its foundation principles make it stable. Earthly thrones have been lost, but no one will ever be able to grasp the sceptre or usurp the throne of King Jesus! What an honor to be a member of such a kingdom!

But what of the King? Our King has a crown. We read that on His head are many diadems. He is the Grand Monarch. His is a crown of glory, since nothing can tarnish it; of righteousness, because He rules according to the laws of justice; of life, for He is the Lord of Life. Our King honors His subjects, for those who surround His throne are clothed in white and have on their heads crowns of gold.

King Jesus has a sceptre, the symbol of authority. In this respect our King differs from many earthly kings, who have nominal authority, the sceptre being the symbol of the authority of the State rather than of the personal authority of the monarch. The authority of Jesus Christ is real. He is the source of all authority. By Him "Kings reign and princes decree justice." His is a sceptre of omnipotence, for no one can interfere with the course of justice or the progress of any cause which Jesus loves. He is able to destroy all engines of wickedness and to overthrow the plans of the mighty.

King Jesus is a sword of justice. By this He punishes all crime against truth, righteousness and holiness. It is

AN AVENGING SWORD.

a flaming sword, a sharp, two-edged sword, a sword before which all enemies of God must perish! This is the hope of the righteous, who rejoice because their omnipotent King reigns. When they see wrong done and crimes multiplied they know that justice will one day be executed.

Our King sits upon the throne of mercy, of purity and majesty. It is a "great white throne"; a throne of power, fixed, stable. It is a throne of righteousness, for justice and judgment are the habitation of His throne. What a fine reason in all this heartily and sincerely to pray, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

Jesus is a King with a vast number of subjects. The Scriptures paint a brilliant and inspiring picture of an innumerable multitude redeemed, white robed, bowing before their Sovereign and rendering Him homage. In that mighty multitude are to be found the great and good of earth—patriarchs, apostles, prophets, martyrs and saints from every rank of life. And all unite in giving praise, honor and glory to their King.

The coronation day of Jesus is fixed and certain. He is worthy of a crown and a kingdom, which is not true of all who sit on earthly thrones. At the coronation of Jesus the redeemed multitudes will be one in their estimate of the worth of their King and will sing "Worthy is the lamb that is slain to receive power, riches and wisdom, and strength, and honor, and glory and blessing."

Jesus will have the right to wear the crown, for it is His by inheritance. He was born to the kingdom. In His human nature. He was of the royal house of David! In His divine nature

HE IS THE SON OF GOD.

He thus unites in Him the human and divine natures. Besides, He has won His way to the kingdom and the crown. He fought against Satan and all the hosts of hell and overcame. The throne, the sceptre and the crown are His by right of conquest.

If we are to have a part in the coronation services we must give to King Jesus our affections, loyalty, love and never be ashamed to own Him king. Each good deed, each noble act and each holy thought is a diadem added to the crown of our Saviour King. All—rich or poor, small or great—are capable of good thoughts and noble deeds, and so may honor their King.

The coronation day is coming. When the record of all lives has been made up, the wicked world brought to the feet of Christ, Satan cast down from his seat of power, then Jesus Christ will appear in the glory of His triumph, the Almighty Father will place an immortal crown upon His head and the untold millions of the redeemed will bow before their King and will join in the glorious anthem of the coronation day.

Saviour, and his gracious invitation, the forgiveness of even such a hardened sinner as Manasseh, the providence which preserved the book of the law in the ruined temple and reproduced the burned roll, the lov-

NATIVE WAR IS COSTLY

GERMANY HAS NOW SPENT FIFTY MILLIONS.

Colonists of Cape Colony Are Charged With Supplying Guns to the Hereros.

Germany's "Colonial War" has proved an expensive proposition up to the present time, and it gives promise of proving even more expensive in the near future. Every once in a while the German Government semi-officially gives out the information that matters are improving, but these optimistic feelings are soon ended by damaging advices from the front. In the Matumbi Mountains, for instance, where the local authorities were soon able to suppress the local disturbances, no new development has occurred. On the other hand, the Governor of German East Africa had telegraphed that the situation in the Donde and Liwale districts has lately become more precarious. According to native reports which have reached Kilwa, the Catholic bishop, spies, and four missionaries—Brother Gabriel Sonntag, Brother Andreas Scholzen, Sister Felicitas Hiltner, and Sister Cordula Ebert—have been murdered while travelling from Kilwa to Liwale. The bishop had been advised to return by the district authorities of Kilwa, and was several times requested to abandon the journey, but he replied that he would travel on his own responsibility. The Governor in his telegrams asks for an immediate reinforcement of the military forces at his disposal.

EXPENSIVE FAILURES.

It has been noted by the newspapers in Continental Europe that the colonies of Germany have proved expensive failures even in the times of peace, but this particular colony of German South-West Africa, with its present widely-scattered, harassing war, is nothing less than a tragedy of bad administration with the inevitable nemesis of native trouble. Before 1884 what is now German South-West Africa was the happy hunting grounds of a few adventurous spirits, German, English, and Dutch, who shot big game and traveled with the natives. Some German missionaries also labor in this uninviting district, over which Cape Town exerted a very slight authority.

In 1883 a German named Luederitz bought a concession from a Hottentot in the South, and in 1884 Prince Bismarck proclaimed a protectorate over all of the territory between the Orange River in the south and Portuguese West Africa in the north, the area being finally arranged at 322,450 square miles, containing a native population of 250,000, made up of tribes of Kaffir and Hottentot blood, some half castes, and a few bushmen.

The colony has suffered almost continuously from drought and perpetually from the false economy of the German Government. The military strength has always been inadequate, and the expenditure on useful works meagre. The natives showed no love for their new masters, whose severity appears not to have been moderated by tact. Hendrik Witboi, the Hottentot chief, fought the Germans for more than two years, yielding only on favorable terms, as the natives were quick to notice. There was a slight trouble with the Hereros (who are of Kaffir blood) in 1896, and then Germany settled down to peaceful development with inadequate resources.

A SHORT-LIVED REBELLION.

In November, 1903, the Bondelzwart Hottentots blazed up in insurrection at Warmbad in the extreme south, the immediate cause being the execution of a chief by a

and \$60,000,000 up to date, though the German Socialist paper, Vorwaerts, puts it at \$100,000,000. The value of the colony is problematic. The colonists having been ruined, farming is of course impossible under the existing state of affairs. A feature of the present situation is the establishment of concentration camps for the natives who have been captured.

The people of the Cape Colony have been constantly abused with breaches of neutrality in spite of emphatic denials by Dr. Jameson, the Premier, and Dr. Smart, the acting Premier of Cape Colony. Probably the most common accusation has been that of "gun running." The people of Cape Colony, on the other hand, assert that no guns are carried over the British border, but that many a rifle passes over the Cunene River, which separates Portuguese West Africa from German South West Africa.

The causes of the rebellion seem to be:

First, intense dislike of the Germans and the belief of the natives in their own strength.

Second, the tactics of some of the traders, who allowed natives to run into debt and then seized their goods.

TROUBLE IN OTHER COLONIES.

It is said by those who have traveled through German colonies of Southern Africa that the colonists there are passing through the same experiences which have confronted the colonists of all lands, viz., trouble with the aborigines and the shortage of crops due to unsettled conditions. The representatives of the Government are insisting that Germany cannot afford to abandon her African colonies at the first blush of trouble. To do this would be to confess to the world, it is urged, that the people of Germany are incapable of becoming a colony-founding race. And it is claimed that what is needed by Germany at present is more colonies. It will probably require a great many disastrous defeats at the hands of the natives to compel Germany to relinquish her hold on South Africa. And serious though the situation may appear, it can hardly be said that Germany's colonial wars are likely to bring about the downfall of Germany's African Colonial Empire plans.

MILLIONS OF PENNIES.

Imprisoned in Slot Machines in London, England.

The enormous decrease in the coinage of pennies, half-pennies and farthings, from £148,499 worth in 1902 to £77,895 worth in 1904, is an aftermath of the boom in pennies caused by the greatly extended use of penny-in-the-slot machines a few years ago.

The experts in coin production state that there was something like a "penny famine" a few years ago, and this led to a large production of new coppers by the mint. Then came a "glut of bronze coins," and the authorities have now greatly reduced the issue.

"The circulation of the penny is a curious thing," said one of the London and South-Western bank managers in the city. "For instance, we think nothing of receiving at one city branch of our bank £100 worth of pennies in one week, and the great producer of pennies is Peckham. Many branch banks where business men run in and ask for a sovereign's worth of pennies, get their supply of coppers from Peckham."

"The secret of this is the penny-in-the-slot gas meter. The South Metropolitan Gas Company's army of men who speed their time emptying the pennies out of household meters, bank the money at Peckham, district. At present we find the demand for big packets of pennies

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
SEPT. 24.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
SEPT. 24.

Lesson XIII. Third Quarterly Review. Golden Text, Psa. 121:5.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE QUARTER'S LESSON.

I. The Lessons in Time.

During the last three months we have had twelve lessons on the decline and fall of the kingdom of Judah and the exile. Our last lesson from the Old Testament, December 11, 1904, a study of the Captivity of the Ten Tribes, was dated about 721 B. C. Lesson I of the Third Quarter, Sennacherib's Invasion, we may date about twenty years later than that, perhaps B. C. 701 or 699. Hezekiah's Sickness and Prayer (Lesson II) came shortly after B. C. 701, and perhaps three or four years earlier than the prophecies of the Suffering Saviour (Lesson III) and the Gracious Invitation (Lesson IV) had been spoken. Manasseh (Lesson V) reigned fifty-five years, from about B. C. 694 to B. C. 640. During the month of July, when all these lessons were studied, we compassed perhaps sixty historical years. In Lessons VI and VII Josiah's reign came under our survey. He reigned thirty-one years, probably from B. C. 639 to 608. In the thirteenth year of his reign Jeremiah began to prophesy. The book of the law was discovered in the eighteenth year of his reign, B. C. 621. Lessons VIII and IX gave us glimpses of the long and heartbreaking struggle of the prophet Jeremiah against the bitter opposition of Josiah's wicked and cowardly successors. The burning of the roll by Jehoiakim is dated B. C. 604, and Jeremiah's confinement in the dungeon or cistern of Malchiah B. C. 588. These four lessons were studied in the month of August. September brought us three lessons, Lesson X, the overthrow of Jerusalem, and the exile of Judah, covered B. C. 587 to 586. The prophecy from Ezekiel to which we gave the title "The Life-giving Stream" was spoken about B. C. 570. And if an historical date is to be put to the Temperance Lesson it will not probably be very far from B. C. 605.

II. The Lessons in Place.

Lessons I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X are all dated from Jerusalem, with other geographical connections, however. Lesson I refers to the siege of Jericho by Sennacherib. The scene of Lesson II is the palace of Jerusalem, and of Lesson III and IV is the palace in the palace of the prophet Isaiah. Lesson V, the scene is the royal palace in Jerusalem and brings to view a horrible scene in the valley of the son of Hinn, the taking of Manasseh in his palace, across the desert to Babylon, his confinement there, and his restoration to Jerusalem. In Lesson VI, we journey with Josiah from the royal palace through all Judah and the cities of Manasseh, Ephraim, Simeon, and Naphtali. Lessons VII and VIII show us the temple in Jerusalem as well as the royal palace. In Lesson IX we are conducted from place to place within the besieged city of Jerusalem to the king's palace, to the dungeon of Malchiah that was in the court of the prison, to the gate of Benjamin where the king sat, and back to the court of the prison. Lesson X describes the exile from Jerusalem to Babylon. Lesson XI is in or near Tebbin, on the river Chebar, in Babylonia; and Lesson XII in Babylon.

III. The Teachings of the Lessons.

The Golden Text for the Quarter contains the gist of all teachings, "The Lord is thy keeper," the keeper of all those who trust in him. The overthrow of Sennacherib, the cure of Hezekiah, the promise of the

Saviour, and his gracious invitation, the forgiveness of even such a hardened sinner as Manasseh, the providence which preserved the book of the law in the ruined temple and reproduced the burned roll, the loving-kindness manifested to the prophet in the dungeon, the exiles' journey across the wilderness, Daniel in Babylon, the vision of the life-giving stream with its promises—all these indicate that Jehovah is the keeper of those who trust in him.

MEN OF WEALTH IN LONDON.

Men Who Owned 250 Millions Between Them.

American millionaires have been as thick as blackberries in London, England, recently. For instance five multi-millionaires slept at Claridge's Hotel recently. Practically the whole of the first floor was given over to these American representatives of the House of Mammon. The millionaires who inscribed their names on the hotel register were:

Mr. William Rockefeller, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, and railway magnate, whose fortune is estimated at \$100,000,000.

Mr. George Westinghouse, the inventor and proprietor of the famous Westinghouse air brake, who is worth \$50,000,000.

Mr. George Jay Gould, banker and railway owner, worth \$30,000,000.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, railway magnate and inventor, worth \$10,000,000.

Mr. Harry Payne Whitney, banker and financier, \$10,000,000.

A very simple sum in addition will demonstrate that the elevator boy at Claridge's has enjoyed the novel sensation of hoisting a quintet of capitalists representing about \$250,000,000.

Though they occupied the entire first floor the members of this millionaire quintet, a word from whom would shake the bourses of the world, led the simplest of lives at Claridge's. They entertained little, had few visitors, and paid few calls. So exclusive, so terribly select, was this little coterie of Croesus, that except for a daily drive in the park and a little shopping their days passed without event. These millionaires made no attempt at a lavish display. Apparently they went to the other extreme and became adepts in the fine art of cutting down expenses. The wives of these mighty millionaires passed through the stately corridors of Claridge's wearing the plainest of gowns, while the simplest of menus were adopted by the millionaires themselves. Twice a day they met at the table d'hôte. A simple little dinner of a few courses was their favorite meal—clear soup, a sole, a little game, and sweets. No American dishes were served. Little wine was taken. Mr. Rockefeller's beverage being milk.

Conversation at these meals was limited to discussions regarding the weather. Never by any chance did they touch upon the money market.

INGENIOUS DEVICE.

The Icelanders have a strange but effective plan for preventing horses straying away from any particular spot. If two gentlemen happen to be riding without attendants, and wish to leave their horses for any reason, they tie the head of one horse to the tail of another, and the head of this to the tail of the former. In this state it is utterly impossible for the horses to move on, either backwards or forwards. If disposed to move at all, it will be only in a circle, and even then there must be mutual agreement to turn their heads the same way.

A SHORT-LIVED REBELLION.

In November, 1903, the Bondelzwart Hottentots blazed up in insurrection at Warmbad in the extreme south, the immediate cause being the execution of a chief by a German officer. At that time there were only 800 soldiers in the whole of this vast territory. The colonists numbered about 3,500. A hastily-organized column hurried from Windhoek, in the centre of the colony, and after three very anxious months the rebellion was patched up. In the meantime, in January, 1904, the Hereros had taken advantage of the absence of troops from the centre of the colony, and rose in their turn, starting the real war, which is still devastating the country. Massacres and looting followed. Windhoek was threatened. In February troops from Germany began to pour into the country, but could make little headway against the blacks. Okahandja, to the north, and Omaruru, still farther north, were surrounded, and only relieved after desperate fighting. In March Major Von Glusenapp, with ten officers and thirty-six men, lost touch with his main body, and was surprised by the Hereros, losing seven officers and nineteen men killed. In the same month it was officially announced that 5,000 Hereros were in the field. In April Von Glusenapp took his revenge by defeating a force of 4,000 Hereros, killing 300 of them.

REINFORCEMENTS REQUESTED.

Things looked so black at the beginning of May that Col. Leutwein, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, cabled urgently for 1,500 men and two batteries of artillery. The German Government thereupon appointed Lieutenant-General von Trotha as Commander-in-Chief of the forces, and he arrived at Awakomund on June 13, 1904.

When the Commander-in-Chief arrived he found that the fighting had been mainly in a wide area north of Windhoek. The bravest efforts of the Germans had been thwarted again and again by want of water, as was the case in the British campaigns in Somaliland. Including the murders of settlers, the German losses amounted to about 600 dead.

General von Trotha found himself with 8,000 officers and men and sixty guns opposed to about 15,000 Hereros, many of whom had rifles. In August he advanced in force to crush the Hereros, who were entrenched in the Waterberg district, about 200 miles north of Windhoek, but, after a severe battle resulting in nearly 100 casualties to the Germans, the Hereros, after losing 1,400 of their men and thousands of cattle, managed to disperse.

In October the greatest disaster of the war befell the Germans. Hendrik Witthof and his clan, who had hitherto fought for the Germans, rebelled. The Witthofs occupy the Gibeon district, 250 miles south of Windhoek, and so a new campaign in the south commenced. The reason for this defection was probably the appointment of General von Trotha over the head of Colonel Leutwein, whom the Witthofs regarded as the embodiment of German authority. The story that a missionary of the Ethiopian Church was the cause believed here to be incorrect. The outlaw Werenga and the Bondelzwarts (who had been "pacified") joined Hendrik Witthof, and the situation in the south became hopeless. By now the Germans had 10,000 men in the field.

WAR COST FIFTY MILLIONS.

At the present moment there are some 15,000 Germans under arms, and reinforcements are still being sent out. The loss in men amounts to about 1,200 dead and probably a hundred women and children. The war has cost ~~between~~ \$50,000,000

"The secret of this is the penny-in-the-slot gas meter. The South Metropolitan Gas Company's army of men who spend their time emptying the pennies out of household meters, bank the money at Peckham, district. At present we find the demand for big packets of pennies brisk."

One of the secretaries of the South Metropolitan Gas Company gave an account of the five weeks imprisonment of millions of pounds.

"We have 182,000 penny-in-the-slot gas meters. A large corps of inspectors spend their time in going around emptying these. They get round this enormous number of meters about once every five weeks.

"It is quite a usual thing for them to empty out 2,500,000 pennies in a few days. These millions of pennies have been locked up for five weeks in many cases, and if we let the emptying process stand still very long we should make a material difference to the stream of coppers in circulation."

NERVOUS HEADACHE.

The ordinary nervous headache will be greatly relieved, and in many cases entirely cured, by removing the blouse or bodice of one's dress, knotting the hair high upon the head out of the way, and, while leaning over a basin, placing a sponge soaked in water as hot as can be borne on the back of the neck. Repeat this many times, also applying the sponge behind the ears, and the strained muscles and nerves that have caused so much misery will be left to relax and smooth themselves out deliciously, and very frequently the pain promptly vanishes in consequence.

LONG TRANCE.

A woman in Spain has awakened from a trance which is said to have lasted thirty-one years. She has been under medical observation, it is declared, during all that time. She has now regained her senses, but cannot be persuaded that she has slept for years.

"If I were to ask you to marry me, what would you say?" "Why, Mr. Brown," she faltered, "really this is so sudden." "I thought so," he answered, "that's about what they all say. Much obliged." And then he said it was time for him to go."



THE SHOE T

Uncle Sam—"Wow! Great jumping shoe pinches!"

HEALTH

THE CAUSES OF HEADACHE.

It is probably no exaggeration to say that the great majority of habitual or frequently recurring headaches are the direct result of eye troubles,—astigmatism or near-sightedness,—which the proper fitting and wearing of glasses will prevent. But not all headaches are of this character—not all, even, of the often recurring headaches, and it may be well to mention some of the other causes.

Any form of blood-poisoning is apt to cause severe headache. Indeed, this is the most common cause of the trouble, next to eye-strain. Such a headache is that which accompanies fever, or which occurs in cases of chronic lead-poisoning, kidney disease, habitual constipation, or sleeping in unventilated rooms. This is the headache also which occurs in gout and rheumatism, and in malaria.

Pain in the head of a most violent and persistent character may depend upon some disease of the skull, and of course any inflammation of the brain itself or its membranes will manifest itself by severe pain in the head.

A variety of paroxysmal or recurrent headache, which resembles somewhat the eye-strain headache, and may be mistaken for it, is one due to catarrhal troubles in the nose, and especially in the large air-cavities in the forehead and face connected with the nose. This headache, like one kind due to eye-strain, comes on at a certain time each day, and increases in intensity for a while, then subsides; but its times differ from those of the headaches of eye origin. The latter are worse in the evening, but the nose headache comes in the early morning and gradually diminishes as the day wears on, to disappear at sundown.

Most of the causes of headache above mentioned act by inducing changes in pressure within the skull. The latter is, of course, unyielding, so the effects of pressure must be exerted upon the brain. These pressure changes, except in the case of a tumor or effusion or fluid or other material, are due to vibration in the size of the blood-vessels of the brain. Congestive headaches are such as are caused by mental excitement, over-indulgence in the pleasures of the table, or in tobacco, tight collars or severe coughing.

Headache may also occur in anemia, but then it is probable that the blood contains some poisonous material.

SUGAR USEFUL.

The British Medical Journal informs us that sugar is about as beneficial a thing as one can eat. Speaking of sugar as a food, this authority says: "In certain circumstances it can be converted into fat, and thus stored in the human body produces heat and energy, and one of its special advantages is that it takes up very little space. Like muscular deterioration, it seems from experiment, occurs under a sugar diet; but when the muscles are fatigued and worn out nothing so quickly brings them into serviceable condition again as the use of sugar. The German army surgeons, in the course of investigation, found that an extra ration of less than four ounces of sugar daily increased the weight of the men to whom it was issued, and that they were able to do better work than their comrades.

way to soften and clear the skin. Put one teaspoonful of flowers of sulphur into a wineglassful of milk; let it stand over night. Next morning rub the milk well into the skin, taking care not to disturb the sediment. A piece of white cotton-wool is best to use, as it can be burnt after, or use the fingers. When the milk has been used, wash the face and hands or arms and neck, whichever the case may be, with lukewarm soft water, to which have been added a few drops of eau de Cologne. Only sufficient milk and sulphur should be made for one time. If, in addition to this treatment, a glass of hot milk be taken regularly night and morning, the results will be more quickly achieved.

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

The Barrow guardians have decided that one shaver a week is quite sufficient for paupers.

Madame Albani is said to contemplate retirement after singing at the forthcoming Norwich musical festival.

Insurances for death, accident or disablement are being provided by penny-in-the-slot machines at Bradford.

An unemployed workman who was injured on Bootle Fell lay for four days and nights before help reached him.

The rapidity with which the motor-omnibus movement is developing in England has led to the formation of a Society of Motor-omnibus Engineers.

At Portsmouth County Court a servant was awarded twenty pounds damages because her mistress's daughter had cut off several lengths of her long, dark hair.

Large posters, signed by the mayor, the town clerk, and the medical officer of health at Camberwell appear on the hoardings of the borough warning passers-by against the evil consequences of drunkenness.

At Grimsby County Court a claim by Isaac Solomon, jeweller and general dealer, against Ernest Daniels, fisherman, included money lent at interest which worked out at over 1,000 per cent. per annum. Daniels denied having borrowed any money at all.

A slight fire, which occurred at a private house at Silver street, Edmonton, was attributed by the fire brigade to spontaneous combustion caused by the heat of the sun acting on a number of birds' nests which had been built under the eaves.

Shipowners are agitating for a reduction of the port charges at Liverpool, which they complain is the dearest port in the world. The liner Pretorian was charged £90 the other day for occupying a berth at the landing stage for one hour, during which time only three hundred sheep were landed.

As a thirteen-months-old child named Christina Emma Eason was running across Little Exmouth street, St. Pancras, she was knocked down and run over by a water cart. Just then her father a coal porter, turned the corner of the street, and, learning that a child had been run over, picked it up without knowing it was his own child, and ran with it to the London Temperance Hospital, where it was found to be dead.

A Birmingham girl named Jennie Jones, took a child in her arms to a tap in the yard for the purpose

WONDERS OF COBALT

A Miner's Appreciation of the New Mining District.

"A Western Miner," who has visited the principal mining camps of recent years on this continent, writes the Montreal Witness from Cobalt, Ont., giving a plain unvarnished story of the silver mines of Northern Ontario as he sees them:—

Having followed mining for the past ten years in British Columbia, Atlin and Dawson, and being on my return once more to the west, after paying a visit to the east, the first in fifteen years, I decided to get off at North Bay and proceed to Cobalt, a little hamlet on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, having heard of the great silver strike there, to find out if what I heard was true. I soon came to the conclusion, after the strongest of evidence, that Northern Ontario, that is, the Cobalt district, was not only rich but was fabulously wealthy, a good place for miners, prospectors, or a man who would try to make himself useful. This view I took after visiting the most talked of mines in the camp. I was most cordially received at the various mines and obtained all the information I desired, and consider it only right to let the people of Canada know what a wealthy camp this is.

The silver mines in the Cobalt district are the richest mines that have ever been unearthed. The silver mines of the great American west and of British Columbia pale into insignificance when compared with the mines here.

A French-Canadian blacksmith by the name of Larose, while working for the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway discovered the first mine in the camp, called the Larose Mine. He sold it to Messrs. Timmons, Dunlop and Company for \$28,000. The purchasers then got out a carload of ore, and paid for the mine by the returns made by this car of ore.

Claim after claim has been staked since then, so that now practically all the township of Coleman, six miles square, is staked, as well as parts of the adjoining townships. The 'Larose Mine,' the oldest and one of the best, has ten rich veins, all the way from three and a half inches to twelve inches in width, uncovered, and have only stripped a very small part of the ground as yet. On one of the veins two shafts have been sunk to the depth of ninety feet and a drift of 200 feet run. The ore is as good at the bottom of the shaft as on top, the only difference being that the vein widened out to a width of three and a half feet. This firm has already installed a steam plant, air compressors, and have four hand drills at work. This mine has been running for twelve months and has been an extensive shipper. Fifty men are employed opening up and prospecting it.

The next mines I saw were the celebrated New Ontario claims of Messrs. Tretheway & Company. These two claims are certainly wonderful ones and their richness has not been exaggerated.

"J. B. 6," one of them, has seven veins and the other, "J. B. 7," has three veins. These are from one inch to eight inches wide, and new ones are being continually found, as only a very small part of these claims have been prospected. These claims have twenty-five men at work opening up and prospecting them, a steam plant has been installed and the Little Giant Rand drills are used here. A considerable amount of ore has been shipped from these mines.

of very rich cobalt and silver ore have been found. A shaft 85 by 40 feet has been sunk, and the ore holds its own with depth, but unfortunately this claim is also in litigation. These mines are all situated around Cobalt Lake.

I then proceeded to Glenn Lake, two miles from Cobalt, where I saw one of the greatest mines my eyes ever rested on, the well known Foster claim. It was silver, silver, everywhere. There are 25 men at work prospecting and developing the claim. Thirteen veins have been uncovered, from two inches to eight inches in width; three cars have been shipped, which averaged \$60,000 to the car. Any man who discovers a vein of ore on this property gets a bonus of \$100 an inch in width. A steam plant is to be installed here shortly. It is reported that a million dollars has been offered for this property, and refused.

Next to this is the Lawson claim, which bids fair some day to be a keen rival of its neighbor, the Foster claim, but which is at present tied up by litigation. There are two good claims on this property from one to eight inches in width.

Proceeding east to Kerr Lake we reach the property of a Montreal syndicate, the Jacobs mine. Twenty men are employed opening up the property. Four veins have been found from one inch to eight inches wide. Three cars of ore have been shipped, which netted \$75,000 to the car. This company is about to instal a steam plant, air compressors, hoisting plant, furnace and ore crusher. Adjoining this claim is the Hargraves mine—a very good one—which has 23 men at work on the property. Three veins are uncovered, from two to three inches wide. This mine is bound to be a heavy producer in the near future.

The next claim is another equally fortunate, the Montreal Syndicate (the Drummond mines). This property is a close corporation, but from what I have seen I can safely say that this claim is second to none. A piece of ground about 30 to 40 feet, which is uncovered, shows up six veins of the richest ore, from one to six inches in width, which run parallel. This company is going to place a gasoline launch on Cross Lake to freight out ore.

Proceeding to Cross Lake the first claim one reaches is the Watt mine, situated on the shore of this lake. A car load of very rich silver gravel is now ready for shipment. One vein of silver ore has been located. This property has been bought by a syndicate of Ottawa and Boston people.

The adjoining property, the Glendenning and McLeod claim, has had 17 men at work prospecting claim. Thirteen veins have been uncovered, from two inches to eight inches in width. This property has been sold to a Toronto syndicate for \$250,000.

The next claim is the Handy mine, which is a very pretty little property. About ten men are at work opening it up, and there is every indication of its being a good producer in the near future.

I visited but one mine in the Township of Bucks, a property which was purchased lately by Mr. G. G. Powell, of New York, called the Hunter claim. Work has only been started lately on this property. One vein of very rich ore has already been uncovered, but it promises to be one of the leading mines in the near fu-

an extra ration of less than four ounces of sugar daily increased the weight of the men to whom it was issued, and that they were able to do better work than their comrades. In instances of fatigue a lump of sugar proved wonderfully efficacious; and moreover, contrary to the general supposition, sugar quenches thirst. The experiments in behalf of sugar have been so satisfactory that the sugar ration of the German soldiers will be raised two ounces a day. In Holland young men training for athletic contests are required to eat a considerable quantity of sugar."

CARE OF TOWELS.

The need of care in the use of towels is emphasized by an occurrence of the past summer. Two young men went to a seaside resort near New York for a dip in the surf the day before each was to go away for the summer. Within a few days following their sea-shore trip, each, unknown to the other, began to suffer from a facial skin disease whose origin greatly puzzled the family physician in each case. It was not until the youths came together in the fall that it was traced to the use of towels at the bathing establishment. The utmost care should be insisted upon, even among members of the same family, in this respect. The simplest skin affections, like cold sores or dandruff, are quickly communicable.

SUNSHINE FOR THE HAIR.

There is no better tonic for the hair than sunshine. Sit outdoors in the sunshine an hour every day. Loosen the hair and let the sun shine on it and the air blow through it. In the summer days go without a hat as much as possible. The hair needs to be ventilated to keep it healthy. Airing and sunning the hair every day not only keeps it sweet and clean, but is good for the scalp also. The sun will soon cure any disease of the scalp and make it healthy and active, and a healthy scalp makes strong, beautiful hair. Brushing the hair every day, "a hundred strokes," as our grandmothers used to say, will make it soft and glossy as silk.

TO CLEAN THE SKIN.

The following is a simple and easy

don Temperance Hospital, where it was found to be dead. A Birmingham girl named Jonnie Jones, took a child in her arms to a tap in the yard for the purpose of filling a large jug with water. Without any warning, the bricks on which she was standing fell in with a crash, disclosing a well fully fifty feet deep. The girl managed to push the child into safety, and she herself clung to the water tap till rescued.

Owing to a mistake in the delivery of a telegram a full military band travelled from Reading to Hook, in Hampshire, one Saturday, and furnished music at a cricket match. Major Barker was playing cricket at Hook and wanted another man. He wired to Lieut. Hall at the barracks in Reading, "Come and play." The telegram was addressed simply, "Hall, Barracks, Reading," and was delivered to Drummer Hall. Hall took a band of twenty pieces, and went to play; but it was not cricket that he played.

The new Wesleyan Methodist Church house to be erected in Westminster on the site of the old Royal Aquarium, which was acquired in 1902 at a cost of £330,000, will be a magnificent building of the Renaissance style. The large hall, which is intended to seat 2,500 persons, will have a domed roof surmounted by cupola. Adjoining the central hall will be the various rooms and offices needed for carrying on the organizing work of the Wesleyan Methodist Connexion, which will make the new church house its headquarters. The facade of the new building with its pillars and flanking towers on each side of the main entrance, looks not unlike a miniature St. Paul's. A statue of John Wesley will occupy a prominent position on the frontage. The cost of building the edifice is estimated at £140,000.

Mr. McWhirter, the well-known Royal Academician, was riding down Regent street, London, in a hansom, when the horse stumbled, and the artist and his wife were thrown out of the vehicle. Mr. McWhirter sustained a broken thigh, which was set at Charing Cross Hospital the same night.

ROYALTY ON WAR-SHIP.

H.M.S. Renown Will Carry Prince and Princess of Wales to India.

The battleship Renown, in which the Prince and Princess of Wales will sail to India, will be out of dockyard hands at Portsmouth this month.

She will not leave Portsmouth until October 8, when she proceeds to Genoa to embark the Prince and Princess and their suite. The royal servants will embark at Portsmouth.

A large number of workmen are preparing the after part of the ship for the accommodation of the Prince and Princess. All the officers have had to give up their cabins to the suite and royal servants. Additional cabins are also being constructed, and in the case of the smaller ones two are being thrown into one.

The 6-inch guns have all been landed, and only enough of the smaller guns for saluting purposes have been left on board. The casemates thus vacated are being turned into very commodious cabins for the officers.

The admiral's apartments on the main deck will be the Prince and Princess' drawing and dining-rooms, and there is a stern walk opening from the former.

Just forward are the Prince of Wales' sleeping cabins, with his valet's room. The suite have been accommodated on this deck.

A set of rooms on the starboard side of the upper deck is being prepared for the Princess of Wales' exclusive use. They will include her boudoir and sleeping apartments. Bath rooms for the Prince and Princess and suite are also being fitted up.

claims have twenty-five men at work opening up and prospecting them, a steam plant has been installed and the Little Giant Rand drills are used here. A considerable amount of ore has been shipped from these mines. One carload from these properties netted \$90,000, the cost of production being \$3,000.

The Buffalo Mining Company's claim, alongside the New Ontario mines, has ten veins, from three inches to eight inches wide, of very rich ore, running from \$250 to \$3,000 to the ton. A force of 35 men are opening up property. Two carloads of ore have already been shipped. Machinery is about to be installed in this mine, which will certainly be one of the great shipping properties of the camp.

To the south of the Buffalo Mining Company claim is the much-talked-of claim of the Hudson's Bay and Temiskaming Mining Company. This claim has three veins of rich ore, from three inches to eight inches in width. A force of fifteen men are opening it up, and have sunk a shaft to the depth of 85 feet. I witnessed the hoisting of five buckets of ore, certainly of the richest kind. By throwing a little water on the ore one could see leaf silver all over it. This ore assays from \$3,000 to \$1,000 to the ton. This is a stock company capitalized to the extent of \$25,000 at \$1.00 a share. These shares have advanced in six months from one dollar to fifty dollars a share, and are not to be bought at this price. A steam plant is going to be put on this claim.

The Cox claim, lying alongside this last named claim, has an eight-inch vein of splendid ore, but unfortunately is tied up at present owing to litigation.

The next claim to catch my eye was that of Messrs. McKinley and Darrough, on the opposite side of Cobalt Lake. Messrs. McKinley and Darrough at the time of the discovery were cutting ties for the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. They immediately staked the claim, which turned out very valuable. Fifteen men are busy developing and sacking the gravel which covers the shore of Cobalt Lake, on which this claim touches. This gravel runs in value from \$250 to \$500 to the ton in native silver and oxide of silver. Fifteen cars of gravel and three cars of ore have been shipped from this property. Three veins of very rich ore have been uncovered on this property, which, it is reported, changed hands lately for \$250,000.

The most interesting properties at present in camp are the E. P. Earl Company's claims. These were sold to the above named company by Messrs. Ferland, Chambers, Russell, et al., for \$250,000, and comprise 800 to 1,000 acres.

It is rumored that the Ontario Government may throw part of these holdings open to the public to be restaked. There are over twenty-two veins on these claims, and the owners have been the most extensive shippers up to date. Over eighty men are employed, and the force is being gradually increased. The company has erected seven very fine mine buildings has installed a steam plant and a very neat assay office. Mr. Lumey, the manager here, is a 'bear' on the camp, as he says he believes the lodes here are only surface croppings. Nevertheless the company is increasing its force, and seems anxious for more ground.

North of the Earls holdings is the claim of Messrs. Ferland & Chambers. There are 14 men prospecting and developing this claim. A carload of ore has been shipped from this claim, which turned out very rich. Three veins have already been uncovered, and the deeper the ore the better it seems to be. A steam or electrical plant is to be installed on this property. This claim is reported to be in litigation.

Next to this claim is the O'Brien claim, which has 16 men working, developing the property. Two veins

ell, of New York, called the Hunter claim. Work has only been started lately on this property. One vein of very rich ore has already been uncovered, but it promises to be one of the leading mines in the near future.

These are the leading mines in and around the town of Cobalt. Many other claims I have not referred to which are certain to be hummers, and the amount of territory prospected as yet practically amounts to nothing. Mining experts claim that the claims of Messrs. Timmons, Dunlap & Co., and Messrs. Tretheway are worth \$40,000,000 apiece, but as mining experts are very often wrong, I will not pass an opinion on that judgment. Two million five hundred thousand dollars worth of ore had been shipped up to July, and since then there have been many shipments.

Prospectors by the score are prospecting into Cobalt, and the town will soon be a second Dawson, only that instead of building up rapidly, like a mushroom, and dropping out of sight as quickly, it will live for years.

Already mine buyers, mining brokers, merchants, miners and laborers are mining through northern Ontario and every now and then a good find is recorded, proving every day that northern Ontario, as well as northern Quebec, is immensely rich in minerals. Already several parties have started north to prospect in the direction of James Bay and northern Quebec.

The Ontario government sold out the town site of Cobalt by public auction on Aug. 18. Everybody was anxious to buy lots, and lots that the people thought would sell for \$100 to \$150, sold all the way from \$250 to \$750 a lot.

Grocery stores, hardware stores, bakeries, laundry, hotels, and last, but not least, two banks have hung their banners, to the breeze, viz: the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Imperial Bank of Canada. The continual roar of dynamite can be heard on all sides denoting the business of the district, together with the musical ring of the drill and the carpenter's hammers. An occasional cider supper (as intoxicating drinks are not sold here) makes life far from monotonous in the town of Cobalt. I do not advise men to come to this camp looking for work this fall, but a man who has means could not go to a more promising district than that of Cobalt and surrounding country.

ASSURING BETTY.

The Scot had married for the second time. His new mate was sentimental and a little morbid. She could not resist asking her husband now and then if he loved her better than he had loved her predecessor. She would say:—

"Do I more than fill Jean's place in your heart, Jock?"

"Are ye sure ye're no' regrettin' Jean, laddie?"

"Jock, do ye love me better non her?"

The man bore several of these examinations patiently. Then he ended them once for all with a gruff, "Tak' ma word for it, Betty, if Jean was livin' ye wadna be here."

SLEEPLESS FISH.

There are several species of fish, reptiles, and insects which never sleep during the whole of their existence. Among fish it is positively known that pike, salmon, and goldfish never sleep at all; also that there are several others in the fish family that never sleep more than a few minutes a month. There are dozens of species of flies which never indulge in slumber, and from three to five species of serpents which also never sleep.



ET THAT PINCHED.
mping-jacks! Get it off, John. That

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Reference has been made to the report of a Christian missionary in China that a "new idea" had entered into the Orient, and he spoke of it as "dangerous." This idea is that "heathenism" can progress to the highest practical and material elevations reached in Christendom, and go beyond them without the aid of Christianity. The Chinese, he says, look upon the wonderful triumph of Japan over a Christian State foremost among the Powers of the world as a demonstration that, after all, "heathenism" is superior to Christianity as a force in civilization. Thousands of Chinese students trained in Japanese schools are returning to propagate the "new idea," and the consequence is a growth of contempt for Christianity and Christian missionaries.

Simultaneously, a new idea of the value of the religions of the Orient has entered into Christendom as a result of the same cause, so far as concerns the great mass of the Western peoples. Mr. William S. Lilly discusses it in a paper in the Fortnightly Review, though his more particular subject is "The Message of Buddhism to the Western World." The old conception was that outside of Christendom and among two-thirds of the human race there was only gross religious darkness; but now Christendom is giving respectful consideration to those other religions. It is beginning to study their merits relatively to Christianity, with a view to discovering if they have any lesson of superiority to convey to Christendom. That is, Christianity is no longer treated as the only true and the one supreme religion the propagation of which is necessary for the salvation of the world.

We shall not undertake to follow Mr. Lilly's exposition of the spirit and doctrine of Buddhism particularly, but will simply refer to his conclusion respecting its lesson for the Western world. It is that in this period when the Western intellect has "cast off the Christian mythology," the teaching of Buddha offers an "infinitely wiser, sweeter and more ennobling doctrine" than that of the now "unhappily predominant school among us which makes happiness, or agreeable feeling, the formal constituent of virtue, and seeks to deduce the laws of conduct from the laws of comfort"; so that "not the intention of the doer, but the result of the deed" is made the "test of the ethical value of the act." This school, therefore, is practically without moral guidance.

Like our modern science, Buddhism discards the theory of the "soul" in man and teaches that "man has no knowledge of an Infinite and Absolute Being"; that "law rules everywhere throughout the phenomenal universe"; but it teaches also that in the ethical and spiritual sphere is an order which is the counterpart of that law—a law of righteousness, with its moral retribution, which

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto Sept. 19.—Wheat—Ontario—A special inquiry for No. 2 white has made that quality a little firmer and sales are reported at 74½c, with 75c asked. No. 2 red and mixed are 73½c to 74c, outside; goose and spring are about 70c.

Wheat—Manitoba—Cash quotations, lake ports, are 95c for No. 1 northern and 92c for No. 2 northern.

Flour—Ontario—\$8 bid for 90 per cent. patents for export, buyers' bags, and some offering at \$3.05. Manitoba—first patents quoted at \$5.20 to \$5.30, second patents \$4.90 to \$5, bakers' \$4.80 to \$4.90.

Millfeed—Ontario—Unchanged at \$12 to \$12.50 per ton for bran in car lots outside; shorts, \$16.50 to \$18, according to quality. Manitoba—Bran, \$16 to \$17, and shorts, \$19 to \$20, at Toronto and equal points.

Oats—Firm; No. 2, 28½c to 29c, at outside points.

Barley—37c to 43c, according to quality, at outside points.

Rye—Firm at 56c to 57c outside.

Peas—New crop is quoted at 65c to 66c, with 66c to 68c for special quality, outside.

Corn—Canadian nominal. American 61½c for No. 3 yellow and 62c for No. 2 yellow, lake and rail freights.

Rolls Oats—\$4.75 for barrels in car lots on track here, and \$4.50 for bags; 25c more for broken lots here and 40c outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—The market is easy in tone and quoted unchanged.

Creamery, prints 23c
do solids 21c

Dairy, lb. rolls, good to choice 18c 20c

do medium 17c 18c

do tubs, good to choice 17c 18c

do inferior 15c 16c

Cheese—Quotations are unchanged at 11½c to 12c per lb.

Eggs—Coming forward well and are unchanged at 18c to 19c.

Potatoes—Unchanged at 40c to 50c per bushel.

Poultry—Fat hens, 7c to 8c; thin, 6c to 7c; fat chickens, 9c to 10c; thin, 7c to 8c; ducks, 8c, all live weights.

Baled Hay—Car lots on track here. \$7.50 per ton for No. 1 timothy and \$6 for No. 2.

Baled Straw—Quiet and easy in tone at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton for car lots on track here.

BUFFALO MARKETS.

Buffalo, Sept. 19.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring unsettled; No. 1 Northern, new, 84½c; Winter, firm; No. 2 red, 85c. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 58½c; No. 2 corn, 57½c. Oats—Strong; No. 2 white 30½c. No. 2 mixed, 29c. Barley—Ohio, 43 to 47c on track. Rye—Stronger; No. 1, 66c asked.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Sept. 19.—The run of cattle at the Western Market to-day was heavy, but the demand for all lines and grades was more or less good, and everything was sold at prices about steady with those already quoted.

Export cattle,
choice \$4 40 to \$4 85
do good to medium 4 10 4 30
do others 3 90 4 10
Bulls 3 75 4 25
Cows 3 00 3 75
Butchers' picked 4 10 4 50
good to choice 3 70 4 00
fair to good 3 30 3 60
do common 2 00 3 00
do cows 2 50 3 50
Bulls 2 50 3 50
Feeders 3 60 4 25
do medium 3 30 3 60
do bulls 2 50 2 75
Stockers, good 3 50 4 00
do rough to com. 2 50 3 00

these periods as though she were only a few months old.

The last attack has now lasted ten days. She is incapable of thought, speech or action. Her aunt has to attend her constantly, giving food and drink to her at intervals, and generally care for her as though she were a baby. If she is stood facing the wall and told not to move she will stand there until called.

Before she was graduated from the parochial school here she had a similar attack, but soon recovered. Eighteen months later she had another attack, which lasted for several months. The excitement of a big fire close to her home finally restored her to a normal condition. Since that time she has acted as her father's housekeeper until ten days ago, when she had her latest attack.

DEATH IN FUSE EXPLOSION.

Seven Persons Killed and Many Injured in a Fire Panic.

A despatch from Avon, Conn., says: Seven persons were killed and 15 or more injured as the result of an explosion in one of the buildings of the Climax Fuse Company on Friday afternoon. Four of the dead were men and three women. There were about 35 people at work at the plant. In the finishing room, where the explosion occurred, about 25 were employed. James Joyce was trying to remove an obstruction in one of the machines in this room, and had a very hot iron in his hand. He tried to burn out whatever was obstructing the machine, according to the statement of those who were in the room, when his iron came in contact with a fuse, an explosion resulting. The flames from the explosion at once spread to inflammable material, and the room was instantly ablaze. A panic among the employees followed, and the score or more operatives made a rush through the flames for the doors. The loss of life occurred during this rush.

BUBBLING UP IN LAKE.

Petroleum Discovered in Lake in Abitibi District.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Survey parties in northern Quebec, engaged in exploration work in connection with the route of the transcontinental railway, have encountered in the region north and east of Lake Abitibi good indications of petroleum, of cobalt, and of copper. The finders were not experienced enough to pronounce an expert opinion as to the economic value of their discoveries, but have brought down ore specimens from which an idea can be gathered of the deposit.

The petroleum was found bubbling through the waters of a lake of considerable size. If the pressure of 50 feet depth of water had been removed the oil would have been shooting probably 200 feet into the air. The shores are also soaked with petroleum, and further investigation will no doubt be made to ascertain whether the product is of the right quality.

OUTPOSTS WITHDRAWN.

White Flags Will Wave Before Russian and Japanese Armies.

A despatch from Godzydani, Manchuria, says:—An order by Gen. Linevitch, putting into effect the stipulations of the armistice, has been distributed to the army. The order directs the immediate cessation of hostilities, the retirement of pickets from the neutral zone and the establishment of a post of communication. It forbids all other communications between the armies.

As a result of the armistice which

FIRED ON A FISH PIRATE.

Cruiser Vigilant Fears Shot Into Flying Tug.

An Erie, Pa., despatch says: Another international shooting affair that might have resulted fatally for the Americans took place on Lake Erie, near the boundary line, on Sunday afternoon, when the Canadian cruiser Vigilant sent 30 shots into the big fish tug Harry G. Barnhurst, of Erie. Fifteen of the shots landed with telling effect on the fish boat, which is the largest sailing out of this harbor, and the entire upper part of the boat was shot away.

Early reports of the affair said that one man had been killed. The truth is told by Capt. Nick Fasel, of the Barnhurst, who says that the Vigilant might have sunk the American boat had she so desired, by directing the guns to the Barnhurst's waterline, but the Canadian gunners refrained from shooting so low. One American, the fireman, Lagaus Johnson, was laid out from over-exercution. The tug ran more than eight miles in 35 minutes under full steam in order to escape, and Johnson, who was in the hold, was overcome by the heat.

Two of the fishermen had their faces cut by flying splinters. The men on the boat said that the sight was a thrilling one. To hear the bullets whizzing over their heads, and pieces of wood flying around them, it reminded them of a real battle, and they enjoyed the affair so much that they would not have surrendered until the tug sank from under their feet. Capt. Fasel, however, attributes their escape to the good sense of Capt. Dunn, of the Vigilant, in not trying to wound and maim them.

REFUSES TO SELL FOOD.

Tartars Attempt to Starve the Christians at Baku.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times says the situation at Baku has again assumed a highly critical phase. The feeling between the Christians and Tartars is so intense that the slightest incident may provoke a repetition of the massacres. The Tartars, in order to starve the Christians, refuse to open their shops. Many Armenians are reported to have died from eating poisoned fruit. The situation will be critical until the arrival of strong reinforcements. Fifteen thousand troops are expected Tuesday. Until then no work will be done in the oil fields. The Viceroy himself is going to Baku. The Tartars and Armenians persist in laying the blame for the recent outrages on each other, but, curious enough, all Mussulman property in the oil fields has been found intact, whereas the Armenian property is all destroyed. The Russians suffered less heavily and foreigners still less. The report of Prince Napoleon, the new Governor of the Caucasus, on the massacres around Erivan, affords strong evidence that the Tartars were guilty of deliberate aggression.

KILL ALL WHO INTERFERE.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the situation at Baku is becoming hopeless. The Tartars continue to destroy the remaining oil derricks. They mercilessly kill those who try to prevent them.

CHINAMEN ARE HAPPY.

Peace Brings Them Joy and They Are Returning to Their Homes.

A Lidziapudza, Manchuria, despatch says:—Whatever may be the feelings of the Russian or Japanese soldiers

of that law—a law of righteousness, with its moral retribution, which abides forever. Thus would Buddhism furnish the guide to the light of "Gnosis" from the darkness and hopelessness of Agnosticism.

The late Mr. Lafcadio Hearn predicted that "out of the certain future union of Western knowledge with Eastern thought there must eventually proceed a neo-Buddhism, which, embracing all the strength of science, is yet spiritually able to recompense the seeker after truth." Similar confidence seems now to have entered into the mind of the Buddhist world. After a thousand years of cessation from propagandism it has waked up at last to the notion that its mission is to reform the Western world, not merely to stand impassive against Christian propaganda. In Japan, Ceylon and Burmah the Buddhist clergy are embarrassing missionaries with criticisms of Christianity, and schools and societies and publications for expounding Buddhism are multiplied. At Rangoon a very able magazine has been established to assist in the propaganda.

Of course, the Confucian philosophy is the form of religious thought of which this Christian missionary in China was speaking specifically, but its present tendency to more contemptuous regard of Christianity is another of the manifestations of the Oriental revolt against the religious propaganda of the West. As Christendom abandons its old faith the Oriental world is the more convinced of the superiority of its own moral and religious systems. This is a very radical overturning. Practically it was not started until within the last generation, and its now more rapid movement, due to the progress of Japan in the last ten years, will be still further accelerated by the triumph over Russia. The war was conducted by that "heathen" people with a tender regard for every humane precept taught in the Gospels, but never fulfilled in Christendom so completely. The moderation of Japan in its peace terms, evincing a spirit of practical Christianity not taught in the experience of Christian nations, has gained for it recognition and applause as in many respects the most enlightened Power of the world.

Is it any wonder, then, that the Christian missionary in China looks with misgiving on this splendid demonstration of Japanese civilization as an obstacle to Christian propagandism in the East? Is the West to ask Japan to sit at its feet as a teacher of civilization, or is the West to assume the humble position of pupil? Veritably, a "new idea" has entered into the world of the Occident no less than of the Orient.

Lots of men are silent because they haven't heard what was said. Most women do their figuring with pads.

do rough to com.	2 50	3 00
Bulls	1 75	2 50
Milk cows, each	30 00	50 00
Export ewes, cwt.	4 00	4 20
do bucks, per cwt.	3 00	3 50
do culls, each	3 00	4 00
Spring lambs	4 50	5 50
Calves, per lb.	3 1/2	5 1/2
do each	2 00	10 00
Hogs, select, cwt.	6 12 1/2	
do heavies	5 87 1/2	
do lights	5 87 1/2	

LOST IN THE WOODS.

Hunter Wanders Across Vancouver Island.

A despatch from Vancouver, B. C., says: News of a remarkable case of suffering and perseverance comes from a settlement in the Alberni valley. Antonio Delponte, a miner residing at Cumberland, had left home on the first day of the hunting season for the almost unexplored wilderness in the interior of the island. He lost his bearings on the second day, after having consumed such food as he had with him. He hurried frantically on, only to become more hopelessly entangled in the virgin forest. For three days he was quite without food. A few rotten potatoes found in an abandoned camp and a grouse which he managed to shoot kept him alive.

Almost at random he turned south, and towards the evening of the fifth day found himself in a clearing, the first sign of civilization he had seen since leaving home. Exhausted as he was, however, he had to swim the Stamp River before he could pursue his way down the valley, at the foot of which he found a lonely farm house, where he sank exhausted on the doorstep. In his wanderings Delponte had crossed the island from sea to sea.

FISHING TUG FIRED ON.

Struck Twice by Shots From Cruiser Vigilant.

A despatch from Erie, Pa., says: The fish tug W. G. McCarter, of the Keystone Fish Company's fleet, limped into port on Thursday afternoon with a big hole stove in her side by a shot from the Canadian cruiser Vigilant. Capt. Frank Handy, of the McCarter, stated that he was going after his nets, and was of the opinion that he was in American waters. About noon the Vigilant swooped down upon him before he was aware of her presence, and after signaling, fired upon him. The shell struck the tug near the waterline, wrecking the machinery used for pulling the nets. The McCarter hastily put for shore. Although in a leaking condition, the tug managed to reach port in safety. Capt. Handy said they were in American waters when fired upon, and to make their position more secure, had started to get farther away, so there would be no doubt of their being in American waters.

The American fishermen were badly scared, but managed to get away, knowing that surrender meant the loss of their boat.

Reports have been circulated that two other fish tugs have been captured, the Harry H. Boyd and another vessel, but at 9 p.m. the Keystone Fish Company reported that all of their vessels, including the Harry H. Boyd, had arrived safely in port.

IS IN HER THIRD INFANCY.

Peculiar Mental State of a New Jersey Girl.

A despatch from Morristown, N.J., says: For the third time in her life Mary Scally, nineteen years old, has relapsed into the mental state of an infant. She is as helpless during

relations between the armies.

As a result of the armistice which is now effective, the outposts of the main positions on both sides will move back about two-thirds of a mile and hereafter will display white flags.

The natives welcome peace and hope that the Pekin Government will send a strong man to Manchuria to reestablish native authority and to prevent anarchy. The people fear the outlaws, who, in large numbers, are armed with Russian and Japanese rifles.

THREATS AGAINST KOMURA.

Postcards Intimate That He Will be Assassinated.

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says: Advice received on Thursday from Tokio say that incendiary postcards are received at the Tokio Foreign Office threatening that Baron Komura will be assassinated on his return from America. The Tokio Yomiuri publishes the text of one, which says:—

"Baron Komura, our plenipotentiary in America, hearing Russia's bluff, has made concession on concession, so that the victory of the war is to the vanquished. If this is true we shall take off the heads of Count Katsura and Baron Komura and take suitable steps against their coadjutors."

DRAWN SLOWLY TO DEATH.

Francis Riley Was Caught in a Colliery Chain.

A despatch from Wilkesbarre, Pa., says:—By a desperate burst of strength, which was as that of three or four men, seventeen-year-old Francis Riley of Sugar Notch managed to save his life on Saturday. He was caught in the shaker chain at the Hadleigh colliery while cleaning the machinery and drawn toward a big cog wheel. Fellow-workers tried in vain to pull him loose or to bar off the chain in the few brief seconds. Just as he was about to be ground to death on the cog wheel he braced himself, seized the big chain with both hands and tore at it with superhuman strength. A link snapped, the chain broke and he was freed.

ITALY STILL QUAKING.

Monte Leone Was Visited by Earthquake.

A despatch from Rome says:—There was another earthquake shock at Monte Leone at 1.40 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The inhabitants were panic-stricken, and rushed wildly from the huts they were occupying which threatened to collapse. The countryside is dotted with white tents, giving it the appearance of a military camp.

Official returns show that the earthquakes were experienced in five provinces. Four thousand six hundred buildings were destroyed, including four castles and ninety churches. Four thousand persons were killed and seventy thousand rendered homeless.

CAPTURING ENGLISH TRADE.

Canadian Bacon Filling the Needs of London Meat Market.

A despatch from London says: Mr. Elequy, secretary of the Irish Cattle Traders' and Stock-owners' Association, has been directed to write, regarding inducing the Government to introduce a meat marking bill, that the committee considered such a measure had become an urgent necessity, as the native supplies for the London meat market had dropped considerably, whilst the importation of Canadian and other bacon was forging ahead at an enormous rate.

says:—Whatever may be the feelings of the Russian or Japanese soldiers regarding the conclusion of peace, one man welcomes it unreservedly, and with beaming smiles. This is the Chinaman, on whose land the war was fought for nearly 18 months. To-day the roads around here are filled with happy, smiling Chinamen, and women, old and young, who, occupying clumsy carts loaded with their household goods are proceeding in long lines back to their old homes. The Chinese greet the Russian soldiers with the one word, "peace," which is repeated over and over again. Many of their homes have been devastated, but, notwithstanding this, they express their joy at getting back to peaceful and industrious occupations. Furthermore, the game of neutrality to each side, which the Chinese have been obliged to play for so many months, has been a hard one, and peace has brought relief from this strain. It is no exaggeration to say that the Chinese are now the happiest people in Manchuria. It is reported here that the Japanese have disbanded the Chinese bandit organization with which they operated during the war.

ONTARIO'S RAILWAY PLANS

Government Line Made Excellent Profit in August.

A Toronto despatch says:—The gross earnings of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway for the month of August totalled \$28,019, and the expenses \$14,795, only 53 per cent., leaving net earnings of \$13,224. In July the net earnings were \$9,619. There was naturally a large amount of tourist traffic in August, the great holiday month, but the growth in freight traffic was also marked. It is not to be expected that the remaining months of the year will show to the same advantage as last month, but fair profit is anticipated in each. The commission has only been running the completed portion of the line since January.

Hon. Mr. Matheson, Provincial Treasurer, sails for England this week to arrange for a direct issue of Provincial bonds of \$7,000,000. Of this \$6,000,000 will be applied to the meeting of the original Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway loan, and \$1,000,000 toward the cost of completing the line to the present terminus, a point one hundred miles north of New Liskeard. The issue will be floated in London.

JAPAN HAS GOOD SURPLUS

Budget Shows Fifty Million Yen on the Right Side.

The correspondent of the London Times at Tokio cables:—Accounts for the year ended March 31, 1905, published in the Official Gazette, show a surplus of fifty million yen, resulting from administrative economies and the growth of revenue. This surplus will be employed in war and other extraordinary expenditures.

The Japanese press is now abandoning the resentful tone in reference to the peace terms, and discusses the economic situation very hopefully. Several journals, however, insist on the resignation of the Ministry as the only effective way of restoring complete national unity.

HEAVY LOSSES IN SHIPS.

Russian Disasters Cost \$113,000,000 in Vessels Destroyed.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The Russian losses in ships at Port Arthur, Vladivostok and the Sea of Japan, according to official statistics published this morning amount to \$113,000,000.

CONQUERED THE WATERS.

Workman's Thrilling Escape on Niagara's Brink.

A Niagara Falls, Ont., despatch says:—Thrilling was the escape from being carried over the falls of a workman employed by the Ontario Power Company on Friday morning. While tearing away the temporary wing-dam above Duferin Islands the man fell off the outside of the dam and was whirled down stream in an instant. The current past the dam is swift, and when his companions saw him in the water they gave up hope, expecting that he would be carried over the falls without the possibility of rescue.

They watched him go down the boiling current, struggling desperately, and saw that he was striving to reach a point where the current splits and one branch runs to the ice rack at the Ontario Power Company's intake, while the other goes straight over the Falls. Several times he went down out of sight, and the watchers gave up hope, but each time he reappeared and kept struggling towards the point where the water divided. For a long time he was on the wrong side of the current, but just before he reached the point of division he made a superhuman effort and reached the right side, saving his life by a few feet.

The current quickly carried him against the ice rack, and a rope was thrown out, and he was pulled up on the wall. He was terribly exhausted from the awful struggle, and collapsed as soon as he was rescued.

MARKETING THE WHEAT.

Heavy Deliveries of the Canadian Pacific.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—Deliveries of wheat to the Canadian Pacific on Thursday were somewhat less than on Wednesday, owing to the rain. In the first two weeks of September last season there were shipped 56,000 bushels; up to the close of business on Thursday there had been received 1,346,000 bushels. Last year 58 cars had been shipped at the close of the 14th. This year 950 cars were shipped in the corresponding period.

A Portage la Prairie despatch says:—"The wheat is turning out much better than expected, and the average for the Plains will be between 25 and 30 bushels. Between four and five thousand bushels are being marketed here daily, and there are side track loading platforms every few miles around here, so that the daily shipments of wheat passing through will amount to about 15,000 bushels."

NERVY TEN-YEAR-OLD BOY

Laid Down and Allowed Train to Run Over His Ankle.

A Marlboro, Mass., despatch says:—With his left foot caught in a switch and with a passenger train bearing down on him, Frank Spellis, a ten-year-old newsboy, exhibited remarkable self-possession on Thursday night and thereby saved his life. The boy's foot was caught in a switch as he was crossing the railroad tracks, and he was unable to release himself. Hearing the rumble of an approaching train, young Spellis calmly stretched himself on the ground at right angle to the rails. The train severed his foot at the ankle. The boy's leg was later amputated at the knee, but the physicians said on Friday that he would undoubtedly recover.

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ON THE FARM.

THE LIGHT BRAHMA.

Among all the Asiatic fowls the Light Brahma stands first and foremost. With this breed the largest number of pounds of poultry meat for the food consumed, up to eight months old can be secured. As broilers the birds reach four pounds to the pair at eight weeks old, giving three to four pounds flesh in quickest time, and at its minimum cost. There is no other breed that can be winter fed at as great profit. The late hatched chicks carried through to March sell at prices near those secured for capons. As they increase in size and weight up to 11 months, they do not, like other breeds, become set and tough, but remain nice roasters. For that reason they can be fed for profit during the times the market is generally flooded with the breeds that mature earlier and become so tough and undesirable if carried late into the season. All poultry meat will cost the same price per pound while growing. This is a fact the breeder may as well understand. It will cost no more per pound to grow a breed whose natural size for its cockerels is 7½ pounds when 26 weeks old, than to produce another breed whose natural weight is ten pounds and takes eight months to grow. Early maturity cuts no figure here. At all times between six months and 11 months Brahma poultry is in a first-class condition and flavor. This breed generally attains its full standard weight at eight months old, eight pounds for pullets and ten pounds for cockerels. But they will be found more prolific as egg producers at seven and nine pounds at that age, or rather in what is called show form—eight pounds for pullets, 9½ for hens, ten for cockerels and 12 for cocks; then letting them drop back to seven to 8½, nine and 11 pounds in working flesh, will be the best for all practical uses. They do not take on their fowl growth until they molt into hens and cocks. When the feathers are mature they fill in to full adult weight, which comes in January.

If bred to an oblong conformation of body, that presents an apparent equal breast and posterior weight, close feathered, showing flocks below body line, they are excellent layers of eggs that are the largest of all known breeds. These eggs weigh from 26 to even 36 ounces to the dozen. It is the fact that the only fowl known to lay 313 eggs in one year was a Brahma, in 1876. To reach such fabulous egg records as 92, 107, 110 eggs laid by an average flock at one year old, or to secure 155, 160, 168, 192 eggs each in flock from eight to 75 birds (and these eggs weigh 28 ounces per dozen as the average weight) are records that one may well be proud of. They are of far more account to the farmer than any fabulous record for a single individual bird.

Many of the objections raised against the Brahmas are really the results of mismanagement. If the farmer makes Brahmas his breed and makes them an annual crop, disposing of the hens as they come to molting at 8 months old, he will, if like the average farmer, do best with them. The fowls must have their especial quarters and their feed must be restricted in all fat-producing essentials. If they are to be carried into the second year their food must be largely of a vegetable nature, and care must be exercised to prevent their becoming overfat. The tendency of the Brahmas when they stop laying to molt, is to lay on fat, and often this fat is taken on so rapidly as to stop egg production. But when

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

CANADA.

Grading on the Canadian Northern is completed into Edmonton.

The Grand Trunk will take over the Canada Atlantic Railway on Oct. 5.

Of 78 deaths in Hamilton last month, eight were from consumption. The Standard Oil Company has advanced crude oil in Canada 10 cents.

Guelph City Council has refused to cede its Fair grounds to the G. I. R. for a terminal.

Stratford electors will vote in January on a by-law to appropriate \$56,000 for storm sewerage.

The C. P. R.'s daily double transcontinental service will be continued till the end of October, if not later.

Guelph has awarded the contract for its gas plant to the Empire Gas and Construction Company of New York for \$65,000.

The Grand Trunk Pacific intend to build and operate hotels in connection with their transcontinental railway system, the same as the C.P.R. are doing.

The Canadian Northern wants to run its line through Fort Rouge, in Winnipeg. It is asking permission to close nine streets and expropriate land.

A syndicate of Canadian, English and United States capitalists offered the C.P.R. \$70,000,000 for their western land holdings, but the offer was declined.

William Gilmour, of Montreal, who jumped from a steamer a few weeks ago, to rescue a lad from drowning, has been awarded a Humane Society medal.

The Government have passed an order in Council abolishing under certain conditions the royalty of 2½ per cent. on gold produced from quartz, also the royalty on the gross output of copper mining locations in the Yukon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Salvation Army has offered to place five thousand families in Australia.

Irish cattle traders want something done to diminish the imports of Canadian bacon into the old country.

UNITED STATES.

Excluded from the street cars, negroes in Nashville have started an automobile line of their own.

The United States Steel Company has received an order from the Grand Trunk for 5,000 tons of steel rails.

Chicago employing printers have decided to fight the union on the questions of the eight-hour day and open shop.

Three prominent Chinese surgeons have arrived in San Francisco to attend the conference of military surgeons, at Detroit, Mich.

Former Democratic candidate for President, Judge Alton B. Parker, charges that both the Mutual and Equitable Companies paid into the Republican campaign fund.

Professor Frederick Starr, the Chicago University anthropologist, has been given a year's leave of absence, which he will spend among the savage tribes of Central Africa.

Because of her winsome ways, Nellie Paris, a dancer, of Pittsburg, Pa. will figure in a \$900,000 estate, through her husband, Samuel S. Reymer. His father cut him off with \$20,000, but the family cancels the will.

John E. Ross, junior, an electrician, of Waterbury, Conn., grasped a live wire of 2,250 volts. He was terribly burned, but is alive and well. He said he felt no pain, but experienced "pretty dreams." Two other men who touched the wire are dead.

Fashion Hints.

SCHEME OF GOOD DRESSING.

It is the part of wisdom for lovely woman to pause and consider or else for her husband to do so, before she asks from the gods the gift of good dressing. For although it includes many little arts which are often counted in as economies, it also entails endless accessories which become positive and sometimes luxurious necessities to those whose instinct and training make them forever mindful of dress effects. Just at present the best dressed woman may have only a few gowns to her name but may have invested all her arts and a small fortune besides in her accessories.

The first treasure in this kind of a wardrobe is the lace coat. These are made in all shapes from a Louis XV. to a short bolero or a combination of the two, which consists of a bolero fastened to a deep belt, which may or may not have little coat tails or a peplum attached. These coats may also be sleeveless, which, of course, lessens their expense, although it makes the more intricate patterns, which include long shouldered effects, a necessity.

This plan, of making a little bolero that hangs well away from the figure, and, attaching it under the arms to a deep fitted belt of the lace, is not only the easiest style of coat which can be attempted, but is also one of the most stunning, especially if the little pleated peplum in the shape of coat tails, which slopes to a shallow depth at the hips, is added.

The best plan is to purchase one of the ready fitted crinoline girdles and to drape the lace upon it. This saves the buying of a girdle pattern, while the patterns of a good bolero and peplum will need to be bought extra, as so far the little complete coat patterns of the shape shown in the imported models have not crept into the stock patterns—something which the woman who has ideas of putting two and two together for herself probably will consider fortunate on the ground of exclusiveness.

The closing summer sales in laces offer bargains seemingly for the special making of these coats which will convert so simple a frock as a silk shirt waist dress into a dressy costume for winter house wear. Linen laces of heavy thread, bought in strips for the sake of greater economy, and combined with linen of the loosest and most canvassy weave possible, or combined with strips of other laces, make coats which cannot only be worn during the late fall with linen skirts and lingerie blouses, but which will be equally pretty with any winter frock from a black taffeta up. One coat of this kind was made of a remnant of medallions, the sort people buy to cut up, and these were separated and mounted upon some plain net of the same shade. All the medallions were edged with frills of narrow black Valenciennes and the coat, which was sleeveless, was worn over a cream net gown with the fullest of ruffled sleeves.

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The fire started in the hoist shaft and spread with such rapidity that when the Berkeley Street section of the fire brigade reached the scene, a few minutes later, the whole building was ablaze. Three men who work in the building all night made their escape, but were unable to give the cause of the fire.

Capt. Arthur E. Sargent, Foreman Thomas Worrell, and Fireman Tory, Patterson, and Fox entered the mill to fight the flames to better advantage. An ominous cracking was almost immediately followed by the collapse of a section of the building, and Foreman Worrell was buried in a deluge of foodstuffs, while Captain Sargent and Fireman Tory were painfully hurt. Patterson and Fox had time to crawl under a freight car standing in the building and so escaped injury.

The warehouse contained 10,000 barrels of flour, valued at \$40,000, and 50,000 bushels of wheat. This was all destroyed, and the loss on stock alone will be \$100,000. The loss on the building will be another \$60,000.

KING REVIEWED TROOPS.

40,000 Scottish Volunteers in the March Past.

Edinburgh, Sept. 18.—The greatest muster of Scotchmen under arms since the battle of Flodden Field was reviewed by King Edward here to-day. The King arrived at the Scottish capital this morning and proceeded to Holyrood Palace, whence, attended by the Duke of Connaught and a brilliant staff, he rode to the parade ground in King's Park. Nearly 40,000 Scottish volunteers were in the march past. Enormous numbers of visitors from all parts of Scotland and the north of England witnessed the review, which is expected to assist in counteracting the extreme irritation felt in volunteer circles over recent worrying regulations of the War Office.

CUT OFF REVOLVER SUPPLY.

Sale to the Public Has Been Prohibited in St. Petersburg.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: A proclamation signed by Assistant Minister of the Interior Trepoft has been posted throughout St. Petersburg, again prohibiting the sale of revolvers or ammunition to the public generally, and also forbidding army officers to purchase revolvers or ammunition without the permission of their superiors.

NOME FIRE SWIFT.

Sixty Buildings Destroyed in Alaskan Town.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 18.—Sixty buildings were destroyed by fire at Nome, Alaska, on the night of Sept. 13, causing a loss of \$200,000, according to advices received to-day. The City Hall was destroyed, but the records were saved. It is reported that the stores of M. E. Atkinson and J. P. Parker were destroyed. It was at first reported that the fire destroyed the larger wholesale and retail stores, but this proved incorrect. No loss of life is reported.

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The fire started in the hoist shaft and spread with such rapidity that when the Berkeley Street section of the fire brigade reached the scene, a few minutes later, the whole building was ablaze. Three men who work in the building all night made their escape, but were unable to give the cause of the fire.

Capt. Arthur E. Sargent, Foreman Thomas Worrell, and Fireman Tory, Patterson, and Fox entered the mill to fight the flames to better advantage. An ominous cracking was almost immediately followed by the collapse of a section of the building, and Foreman Worrell was buried in a deluge of foodstuffs, while Captain Sargent and Fireman Tory were painfully hurt. Patterson and Fox had time to crawl under a freight car standing in the building and so escaped injury.

The warehouse contained 10,000 barrels of flour, valued at \$40,000, and 50,000 bushels of wheat. This was all destroyed, and the loss on stock alone will be \$100,000. The loss on the building will be another \$60,000.

KING REVIEWED TROOPS.

40,000 Scottish Volunteers in the March Past.

Edinburgh, Sept. 18.—The greatest muster of Scotchmen under arms since the battle of Flodden Field was reviewed by King Edward here to-day. The King arrived at the Scottish capital this morning and proceeded to Holyrood Palace, whence, attended by the Duke of Connaught and a brilliant staff, he rode to the parade ground in King's Park. Nearly 40,000 Scottish volunteers were in the march past. Enormous numbers of visitors from all parts of Scotland and the north of England witnessed the review, which is expected to assist in counteracting the extreme irritation felt in volunteer circles over recent worrying regulations of the War Office.

CUT OFF REVOLVER SUPPLY.

Sale to the Public Has Been Prohibited in St. Petersburg.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: A proclamation signed by Assistant Minister of the Interior Trepoff has been posted throughout St. Petersburg, again prohibiting the sale of revolvers or ammunition to the public generally, and also forbidding army officers to purchase revolvers or ammunition without the permission of their superiors.

NOME FIRE SWEPT.

Sixty Buildings Destroyed in Alaskan Town.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 18.—Sixty buildings were destroyed by fire at Nome, Alaska, on the night of Sept. 13, causing a loss of \$200,000, according to advices received to-day. The City Hall was destroyed, but the records were saved. It is reported that the stores of M. E. Atkinson and J. P. Parker were destroyed. It was at first reported that the fire destroyed the larger wholesale and retail stores, but this proved incorrect. No loss of life is reported.

GOOD SHOES

No need to pay fancy prices when you can get good servicable, dependable shoes like these.

We make a specialty of medium grade shoes, come and see for yourself you will not be urged to buy.



Ladies' Real Dongola Kid Lace Boots with Kid or patent tips \$1.25

Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid Lace Boots, with heavy or light soles, several styles to choose from..... \$1.50

Ladies' Fine Kid Lace or Blucher Style Boots, with patent or kid tips the ideal boot for fall..... \$2.00

THE J. J. HAINES SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.
JAMES ROBLIN, Manager.

NONESUCH FLOUR PREMIUM.

Mr. J. R. Dafeo, the manufacturer of the well known Dafeo's Nonesuch Flour, begs to advise his customers and the public generally, that a PREMIUM CUP will be found in every fifth one hundred pound bag, and in every fifth fifty pound sack, and one in every tenth twenty-five pound sack of Nonesuch.

These Cups are intended to advertise the Flour and are neatly gotten up with enameled bottom, and will be found very convenient and useful to every housewife for handling her flour, and when needing flour you will find it will profit you to ask for Dafeo's Nonesuch.

Mr. Dafeo also manufactures a Manitoba Patent Flour, second to none, also Choice Corn Meal and Buckwheat Flour, and all kinds of feed.

He is also in the market for the purchase of patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,

Coal Oil, Fuel and Engine Gasoline.
MADOLE & WILSON.

Douglas & Co. are moving their present place of business on Dundas Street to the Harshaw block.

Nonesuch stove polish, pipe enamel, Aluminum polish. Everything for keeping stoves nice, at BOYLE & SON.

E. Loyt has reduction on Flour, Hunts Best Diamond \$2.50, Royal Household \$2.75, Bran and Shorts, Ground Feed whole grain, all kinds, Bbl. salt, sacked fine, and coarse. Coal oil, pressed hay, Groceries, good 25ct tea. Cash or trade for eggs. One price to all.

On Sunday evening Mr. Gordon Minchinton, while walking down Bridge street to the Post office and not being aware of the sidewalk having been moved in front of the E. M. Church had the misfortune to walk off the end of the side walk and severely strained his ankles. The officials of the E.M. Church should have that dangerous

VINEGARS

Best Qualities

WHITE WINE
—and—
CIDER VINEGARS
Also all kinds of
PURE SPICES.

for pickling purposes.

FRANK H. PERRY.

Royal Hotel Block.

F. S. Scott's shop strictly up-to-date in every respect. A call solicited.

took Office Wednesday.

Wednesday morning, Mr. Wm. Rankin, the newly appointed Police Magistrate occupied his office for the first. His appointment was made on September 6th.

How to Write a Letter.

In this as in many other things practice is an assistance towards perfection. The quality of paper used is of the first importance. We are agents for Eaton-Huribut's Fine Stationery. Call and see these goods. The Medical Hall, Fred L. Hooper.

East End Barber Shop.

Is the place to get "Adonias Head Rub" for Dandruff; is cooling this hot weather. We keep a good line of choice cigars and Tobaccos. Give us a call.

J. N. OSBORNE.

Fall Fairs.

Peterboro—Sept. 26th, 26th, 27th.
Renfrew—Sept. 26th, 27th.
Pictou—Sept. 27th and 28th.
Odessa—Oct. 6th.
Tarnworth—Sept. 23rd.
Stella—Sept. 26.

Coming Attractions.

The following are some of the shows booked to appear at the opera house in the

Clothes to Order

We are now offering our custom trade an unusually bright and attractive line of

FALL AND WINTER WOOLENS.

Many lines are exclusive patterns.

We've Suitings, Overcoatings and Trousers of Foreign and Domestic Weaves.

We have an Up-to-Date Cutter, that is conversant with all the latest style kinks, and will do his utmost to please you.

We're not a high priced Taylor—not a bit of it. You pay no fancy prices here.

"Our Motto"—Good Clothing at Moderate prices. If we tailor you once, you may rest assured we'll tailor you always.

Test us by a trial.

J. L. BOYES,

Oxford Furnace for Sale.

Hot air, apply at THE EXPRESS OFFICE.

McConkey's Chocolates

Fred L. Hooper, At the Medical Hall.

Ammunition.

Cartridges, Loaded Shells, Eley's Grand Prix, Black and Smokeless Powder, Wads, Loading Tools, Etc.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Convention.

The Eleventh Annual Convention of the Methodist Woman's Missionary Society, of Napanee District, will be held (D. V.) on the 4th of October, at Switzerville Church.

M. GIBSON,

39 b

District Organizer.

Given away.

See the fancy dishes given away for Coupons on Groceries. Why not get some? They are all useful and free. All you have to do is to save the coupons. Give us a call and will explain the way we do it at R. J. Wales' GREY LION GROCERY.

Public Meeting.

A public meeting will be held in the Town Hall, Napanee, on Saturday, Sept. 30th, 1905, at 1.30 p. m. to which all farmers including members of the Farmers' Association and the public generally are invited to attend for the purpose of discussing the recent salary grab of the Dominion Parliament and other issues now before the country.

R. M. BRISCO, Pres.

M. R. LOTT, Secy.

Farmers' Association.

Bargains in Hall Lamps.

BOYLE & SON.

Marks Bros.

Marks Bros. played a three nights engagement at the Opera House here on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Every performance was greeted with a packed house, and on Wednesday evening standing room at a premium. Ernie Marks, the popular young manager, seems to have captured the hearts of the theatre going public of Napanee, and every time he made an appearance upon the stage everyone held themselves ready for a hearty laugh, as his original and witty sayings were sure mirth

Vinegars and Spices.

The best vinegars, both White wine and Older, that we can buy, also all pure spices. The best is none to good for saving pickles, etc. Try the GREY LION GROCERY.

Its Peculiar Site and How It Came to Be Selected.

The city of Venice is approached from behind by a railroad constructed over a stretch of swamp. Out beyond this swamp was another swamp which was a little higher. It had been out of the water longer and had caught enough seaweed, sand, shells and sediment to be fit for birds to nest on. There was one island called the Rialto, which was really quite secure, and around this one there were said to be about seventy-five or eighty other islands, which today are occupied by the city of Venice. Some of these were originally not islands at all. They were mere high places in a great bog, which, by the cutting of channels and by artificial means, were converted into more or less fit places for the erection of buildings.

Without consulting history, one could almost guess that such an unfavorable spot as this was not selected as the site for a city out of free choice, and indeed it was not. Venice was started during the fifth and sixth centuries. The inhabitants of Padua and a few more north Roman cities, chased out by the Huns, the Goths and other tribes of barbarians, took refuge here in an Adriatic lagoon. The savages of Asia had no boats, so that the settlement was very safe, and, leading an independent life, prospered here by itself during the middle ages at a surprising rate.

It was a monstrous work to make the city secure from the sea. Ship loads of stone were brought from other coasts. Dams and canals were built at great cost, and the residents finally got enough of dry land about them to feel moderately safe.

THE MALE BASS.

How He Looks After the Eggs and the Little Fry.

"The female fish has no maternal instincts whatever," said the superintendent of the state fish hatcheries. "In fact, the fish is the most unhuman creature in existence—that is, of the animals which have any degree of intelligence at all.

"Perhaps it is well that it is so, for if the parent fish took care of their young as other creatures do the waters of the earth would be filled with them in a very short time. Under natural conditions not one egg in a million ever becomes a fish a year old. As an example, I have seen female brook trout go up into the spawning places and spawn their eggs and then turn around and deliberately eat them.

"For the past few years I have been much interested in experimenting with bass and studying their ways. Here the male parent has some maternal instincts apparently. He builds the 'nest' for the female, some little pocket with a gravel bottom protected from the strong current, but with plenty of fresh water, and then hugs or pushes the female into it. The eggs are spawned by the female, who swims away and leaves them to their fate. The male fertilizes the eggs and then for a few days watches over them, 'fanning' them occasionally to insure a circulation of fresh water and keeping off other fish who would devour the eggs. The male fish have been known to follow the little fry for several days, protecting them until they were able to care for themselves.

On the end of the line, the straitened his ankles. The officials of the E.M. Church should have that dangerous spot protected with a lantern.

Sugars.

Redpath's Granulated 18 lbs. for \$1.00, Brown 20 lbs. for \$1.00. Special prices by the cwt. at R. J. Wales'

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You need not resort to fisticuffs to settle which is the most accurate. Our Regina Watches excel everything for good time-keepers and durability. Then ours is by all odds the best place to get any watch repairing well done and guaranteed as everything is personally attended to.

F. CHINNECK'S

JEWELLRY STORE.

Next Royal Hotel, Napanee.

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

NOTICE, PLYMOUTH COAL!

I now have a full stock of the Celebrated Plymouth Coal on hand.

Also a good grade of Pea Coal.

Special Discount for Cash.

Steam Coal and Blacksmith Coal also on hand.

CHAS. STEVENS,

Office, West Side Market Square

QUALITY IS THE FIRST CONSIDERATION WITH US WHEN BUYING GOODS

We protect our customers against shoddy.

We guarantee our prices to be the lowest that can be found for good goods.

A. E. LAZIER.

Lonsdale Woolen Mills.

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Side Tracked, Oct. 12th.
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- Quartette and Baritone Solo,
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.....De Koven.
MRS. F. E. VANLUVEN, MRS. C. H. WARTMAN,
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(e) The Years at the Spring, (Robert
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- Vocal Solo.
Love is meant to make us glad,
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.....Burleigh.
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(c) "De Black Bird and de Crow."
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MR. EATON.
- Duet.
The Passage birds farewell (Hildach)
MRS. F. E. VANLUVEN and MR. EATON.
- Aria.
Song of the Toreador from Carmen,
.....Bizet.
MR. EATON.
- Patriotic Songs.
(a) "The Maple Leaf Forever".....Muir.
(b) "Rule Britannia,"De Arms.
(c) God Save the King, National
Anthem,
MR. EATON.

Tickets—25 and 35c.
Plan open at Lawrason's Drug Store,
Tuesday morning, September 26th.

Gas Supplies.

Latest and most improved Gas Lamps,
brilliant light at a small cost. Mantles,
Globes, Chimneys, Brass Brackets, and
Pendants.

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CASTORIA.

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Apple parers, apple baskets and step ladders, for sale at
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Elephant Sagacity.

A remarkable instance of the sagacity of a female elephant which had lost her young one in a pit trap has recently been related. The mother made strenuous attempts to rescue her offspring by throwing quantities of earth and branches of trees into the pit, but all her efforts were in vain, as the hunters arrived before the pit was sufficiently filled to allow the young one to clamber out.

Advice.

Widow (tearfully)—Yes, my daughters are now my only resources.
Friend—Take my advice and husband your resources well.

Lanterns.

Buy a lantern to light you on your journey these dark nights. All prices from 25c up at GREY LION HARDWARE.



BARGAINS

IN MEN'S SHIRTS AND
SUSPENDERS.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 10 Dozen, Men's Soft Front
Shirts, regular 50c and
75c, at | 39c |
| 5 Dozen, Men's Hard Front
Shirts, regular 50c and
75c, at | 39c |
| 10 Dozen, Men's Fine Sus-
penders, 50c value, at | 39c |

On Sale Saturday.

C. A. GRAHAM & CO.

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Action is eloquence. The eyes of the ignorant are more learned than their ears—Shakespeare.

Cord wood and Block wood for sale. Robt. Light,
21-t-f.

Coal Oil.

American and Canadian.

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"Herpicide" guaranteed to cure Dandruff, stops hair falling, and prevents baldness, 10 cents an application, at
THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP
A. WILLIS.

CASTORIA.

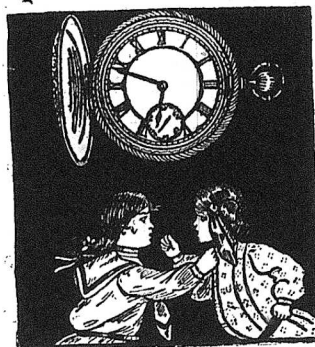
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American and Canadian.

MADOLE & WILSON.

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EARLY ANATOMISTS.

Dissection Was Practiced in Egypt In 300 B. C.

Dr. William Williams Keen tells some interesting facts regarding the early history of dissection. The first human anatomists were in Alexandria three centuries before Christ, and they and their successors for 2,000 years were commonly reported to have indulged in antemortem dissection. Says Dr. Keen: "Vesalius was shipwrecked and died while fleeing for his life on such a charge. The Edinburgh act of 1505, giving the surgeons the body of one criminal annually 'to make an anatomy of,' was guarded by the proviso 'after he be deid.' Even poetry has lent its aid to perpetuate the legend of the 'invisible girl,' whose ghost was believed to haunt Sir Charles Bell's anatomical rooms, where she had been dissected alive on the night preceding that appointed for her marriage."

For a long time Alexandria was the only medical center of the world, and the physician Galen (born about 130 A. D.) had to journey from Rome to the African city even to see a skeleton. He sent his students to the German battlefields to dissect the bodies of the national enemies, while he himself used apes as most resembling human beings. Human dissection was revived in Bologna in the fourteenth century, where Madonna Manzolina later was professor of anatomy, undoubtedly one of the first women doctors, if not the very first. Leonardo da Vinci, painter of "The Last Supper," was a great anatomist, but dissection had fallen into disuse when Vesalius finally revived it about the middle of the sixteenth century.

Even in comparatively modern times anatomists have been the objects of attacks by the populace. In 1765 Dr. John Shippen of Philadelphia was mobbed as a grave robber. Doctors' riots in New York occurred twenty-three years later and were due to the belief that the medical students robbed graves continually. It was the lack of opportunity that led to the practice of grave robbing and originated what Dr. Keen calls "a set of the lowest possible villains—the resurrectionists."

WORK.

A HISTORIC VOLUME.

The Bible Used by the United States
Supreme Court.

Kept securely under lock and key in the supreme court room at Washington there is a small Oxford Bible around which cluster many notable and historic incidents. It was printed at Oxford in 1799, first came into the court's service in 1808 and is believed to be one of the 20,000 imported by congress a few years before. During its court career this volume has been called into service every day on which the august tribunal has held session.

The great constitutional lawyers of the formative period of our government as a prerequisite of their admission to practice before this learned body kissed its material face.

Besides these great legal lights every associate and chief justice, with the exception of Chief Justice Chase, who had a Bible of his own, and every lawyer except Daniel Webster, sworn to practice before the supreme court bar has taken his oath of allegiance on this little book. It is a tradition of the court that when Daniel Webster came before this high tribunal in his first argument in the defense of the chartered rights of his alma mater, Dartmouth college, against the legislative attacks of New Hampshire, by some strange inadvertence the oath was not administered. The tradition goes further, intimating that the judges were so impressed by the eloquence of his appeal, which stands out today as a classic in legal lore, that they either forgot or dared not mention his dereliction.

It is no wonder that this little Bible is so carefully preserved, endeared as it is with the memories of America's greatest statesmen and jurists. When a president is to be sworn the clerk of the court usually purchases a new Bible, and after the certificate has been affixed he presents it to the first lady of the land.

Styles In Africa.

The women bore a hole in their top lip and gradually increase this until it is able to inclose a disk of wood two and even three inches in diameter. A Mubira woman came to call on us whose disk measured two and five-eighths inches across. The size of the wood inserted proclaims the rank of the person. Peasants are only allowed to wear pieces of stick of the same dimensions as a match.

The weight of the wood causes the lip to fall down over the mouth, and in order to eat it is necessary to lift up this shutter with one hand while the other conveys the food to the mouth. Frequently the lip breaks under the strain put upon it, in which case the disconnected ends are carried back and tied to the ear.—"On the Borders of Pygmy Land."

The Catamaran.

The catamaran, made of a hollowed log, shares the popularity of the Mas-soola boat with the fishermen of Madras. The rickety looking contrivance can weather any storm in the skillful native hands, and letters are sent by this means to ships in the offing when other communication with the shore is impossible. The catamaran requires steering with a paddle through the raging surf, and, though the boatman may be frequently dashed out of the rude skiff by the violence of the waves, he leaps into his frail bark again with the efficiency of long practice, and the catamaran, flying over the crest of the

NEW THINGS YOU'LL NEED FOR FALL.

Throughout our Big Store there has been a general inpouring of the new things required for fall. Some of these you will probably need. There will be no better values in Napanee than those we are showing. Careful close buying has fortified us with exceptionally close values, which we invite you to see at your earliest opportunity.

The New Mantles

There's a showing of this fall and winter styles in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Mantles at this store that are a credit to any store. They are made in fashion's latest styles from the most popular cloths in the trade, and are sure to win your admiration, coming as they do direct from the maker to us. We can sell you the better grade mantles at the prices usually asked for the ordinary kind.

Buy New Blankets.

There's a time coming when you'll enjoy every dollar invested in good blankets. With cold weather in sight it will be well to provide a goodly supply, and we ask you to come to this store where you'll find a choice assortment of large size, high lofty finished blankets, at prices that will save you considerable money. They are all forward now and ready for your inspection and comparison.

NEW FALL MILLINERY.

We have been fortunate in securing the services of Miss Pettigrew, of Toronto, to take charge of this department. Her abilities, in imparting to ladies' headwear that artistic and chic appearance so much in demand to-day, are too well known to need further comment. We extend to all the ladies' a cordial invitation to attend our Millinery Openings which we hold on SATURDAY, SEPT. 23rd.

For customers desirous of making an early selection, we announce that we are in a position to supply them.

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WORK.

The work which presents no difficulties to be overcome soon grows uninteresting.

There are some workers so anxious to catch time by the forelock that they almost tear the forelock off.

If it is true that good work implies that the workman knows himself it is equally true that the best work shows that he has forgotten himself.

There is only one right way to work, and it is neither in doing things before they are started nor in doing them all over again after they are finished.

The world is altogether too restricted in its use of the word "art." Work of any kind done superlatively well is art—dusting pictures as well as painting them.

A good worker is pretty much like a horse, after all. When it's uphill going don't worry him; when it's downhill going don't hurry him, and be sure to take good care of him once he's in the barn.—Success.

An Oxford Bank Note.

The Clarendon Press once made a bid for printing the notes of the Bank of England. It was many years ago, when the forger was abroad in the land, and it was desired to make his task more difficult. A sample Oxford note was adorned with a number of unintelligible quotations from out of the way languages—Arabic, Coptic and others. It was thought no forger could produce them, and an elaborate argument was given in with the sample note to that effect. Nowadays any note may be copied by photography, and the unique quality of its paper is the security of the Bank of England against fraud.

A Business Talk.

"Miss de Simpson," said the young secretary of legation, "I have opened negotiations with your father upon the subject of—er—coming to see you oftener with a view ultimately to forming an alliance, and he has responded favorably. May I ask if you will ratify the arrangement as a *modus vivendi*?"

"Mr. von Harris," answered the daughter of the eminent diplomat, "don't you think it would have been a more graceful recognition of my administrative entity if you had asked me first?"

Puzzled.

"Ah, your language! Eet ees so difficult."

"What's the matter, count?"

"First zis novel eet say ze man was unhorsed."

"Yes?"

"Zen eet says he was cowed."

Not Jealous.

"Is she jealous of her husband?"

"Oh, no, not at all. She often permits him to sit in corners and talk to ladies who are not generally referred to as 'good old souls.'"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Electricity In Plants.

Electric currents in plants are due, says Kunkel, to the movements of water in the tissues, and not to differences of potential, existing independently. It was considered probable that vegetable electricity was due to biological processes, especially respiration and the consequent chemical changes. In experimenting with leaves and flowers dicotyledons and on a large mushroom in an atmosphere of hydrogen it was found that the electric current was diminished, but never quite suppressed, owing probably to intramolecular respiration. The electric current revives on air being readmitted.

leaps into his frail bark again with the efficiency of long practice, and the catamaran, flying over the crest of the great billows which threaten instant destruction, accomplishes the perilous voyage in safety.

A Hint For Lovers.

Being "in love" is very different from loving and may be only a selfish emotion, which is the direct opposite of loving. Being in love without loving is bondage—sometimes pleasant and sometimes painful, but always bondage, says Leslie's Monthly. True loving means freedom—freedom both for ourselves and, as far as it is in our power to give it, for all whom we love, for when we truly love another human being we love him for the sake of his best strength, his best use and his best happiness, and not at all for the sake of ourselves.

Costly Curds.

The Empress Catherine, noticing that the beautiful Mlle. Potocka, who had lately come to court, had no pearls, immediately commanded a fancy dress ball, to which the girl was bidden to come as a milkmaid. Then while Mlle. Potocka was dancing the empress slipped a superb necklace of pearls into the pail she carried and at her exclamation of wonder said, "It is only the milk which has curdled."

Sydney Smith's Wit.

"By Jove," said a country squire who had got the worst of an argument with Sydney Smith, "if I had a son who was a donkey I'd make a parson of him straight away!"

"Possibly," returned the wit, "but your father was evidently of a different mind."

Could Tell In a Moment.

Mr. Munn E. Bagges—Now, then, you know what kind of a house I want. What will it cost to build it? Architect—Why—um—what was the amount you originally intended to put into the building?

Lost

Lost on or about 6th of August, an umbrella with a gold band around the foot of the handle with a monogram carved on gold band with initials Wm. C. Anyone returning or giving knowledge of same will confer a great favor to the owner as it was devoted to him by a deceased brother and greatly prized on that account.

WALTER COXALL.

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fashioned way out of
the purest of ingredi-
ents

When Eggs Were Eggs.

Paddy Doolan went into a shop one to buy eggs.

"What are eggs today?"

"Eggs are eggs today, Paddy," replied the shopman, looking quite triumphantly at two or three young lady customers who happened to be in the shop.

"Faith, I'm glad to hear you say so," replied Paddy, "for the last ones I got here were chickens."

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